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RESUMPTION OF ARMS TALKS DEPENDS ON WEST

PM251512 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 84 Second Edition p 5

[Tomas Kolesnichenko article under the rubric "We Reply to a Reader": "Myth and Reality"]

[Test] PRAVDA reader V. Morozov (Moscow) asks: How real is the prospect of resuming the Soviet-U.S. talks on strategic arms limitation?

The experience of international relations confirms that there are no questions that cannot be resolved by means of talks, if they are conducted on the basis of a constructive approach and the political will to achieve positive results. This is precisely how the Soviet Union approaches the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms, striving for real accords based on the principle of equality and identical security.

As for the United States, it takes the diametrically opposite approach to this very important contemporary problem, seeing the intensification of the arms race, above all, as the means of achieving its mythical plans for military superiority over the Soviet Union. The present U.S. Administration is altogether allergic to talks with the USSR. Suffice it to say that it took R. Reagan and his "team" more than 18 months to overcome themselves and finally sit at the negotiating table in Geneva. But it soon came to light that this step, too, was just a propaganda gesture designed to deceive both the American public and the world public.

Being a vehement opponent of the SALT II treaty, the Washington administration refuses, moreover, to ratify the treaties signed with the USSR almost 10 years ago on the limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. As a result, during its 3 years in power the present U.S. Administration has not only not concluded a single arms limitation agreement with the USSR but has also deliberately disrupted the very process of these talks.

Already during the special Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms, which were held in Geneva (only five rounds took place), it came thoroughly to light that all Washington's efforts were aimed not at achieving a just accord but at acquiring one-sided military advantages over the Soviet Union.

Whereas our delegation put forward a package of proposals providing for a very substantial reduction in the total number of strategic delivery vehicles, the essence of the American proposals was to create the possibility of a further quantitative and qualitative U.S. strategic arms buildup.

The U.S. delegation, for example, shied at the Soviet proposal to reduce the number of nuclear charges on strategic delivery vehicles to a level of less than 13,000 units -- that is, below the present American level. And no wonder, for, according to data which has filtered through to the press, the United States is planning to increase its stock of nuclear warheads to 29,000 by 1990.

The deploymentof new American first-strike missiles in West Europe was a direct challenge by the present U.S. leaders to the cause of limiting and reducing strategic arms. "By deploying missiles in Europe," K.U. Chernenko pointed out, "The Americans have created obstacles to talks on not only 'European' but also strategic nuclear weapons." When the deployment became a fact, the USSR delegation at the Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms declared that the related changes in the strategic situation force the Soviet side to review its whole approach to the problem of limiting nuclear arms, including the problem of limiting and reducing strategic arms.

The date for continuing the talks has not been fixed. What is the point in holding talks when the U.S. side has made a direct attempt to undermine the strategic equilibrium of the United States and the USSR by deploying near our borders nuclear arms capable of resolving the same tasks as strategic means located on U.S. territory?

Such talks, if they can be called such, would be the purest deception of mankind's hopes and aspirations of ending the arms race and strengthening international security. As is known, the Soviet leadership has firmly declared that our country does not intend to participate in talks aimed at deceiving the peoples.

The stand is of fundamental significance. The gentlemen in Washington and certain other NATO capitals would very much like, in creating in West Europe a new nuclear missile strike force against the USSR and its allies, to use talks as a cover for this. It will not work, gentlemen! He who is not blind today sees that all responsibility for the present harm caused to the resolution of the problem of reducing nuclear weapons lies only with Washington and those who support it.

What conclusion has the White House drawn? Alas, it continues to engage in misinformation, to put it mildly, and to spread false rumors.

"Signals" have recently been issuing increasingly frequently from there -- semitransparent hints that, although there are no official talks on questions of limiting nuclear arms, there are no grounds for concern. These questions, it is said, are being "discussed" at various "unofficial" levels, in the course of meetings, talks, and other contacts between the USSR and the United States. In short, the "dialogue" is said to be continuing. By disseminating a shameless lie, the American propaganda cannon is seeking to kill two birds with one shot: to mislead U.S. public opinion, which is concerned at President Reagan's adventurist foreign policy course (and he needs votes just now), and to try to reduce the intensity of the sturggle against the deployment of American Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe. But he who aims at two birds kills neither. Even within the United States there are increasingly few simpletons who believe the Washington misinformers.

Meanwhile, the way to resume the Geneva talks is obvious. It is necessary to return to the original position, that is, to when there were no American medium-range missiles in Europe. There can be one path to talks on limiting and reducing nuclear arms -- to end the deployment of American first-strike missiles in West Europe and remove them.

There is no need to convince the Soviet Union of the benefit of dialogue. It remains true to the cause of arms limitation and is ready to help strengthen peace and international security by concrete deeds.

As soon as the United States and the other NATO countries acting in concert with it take measures to restore the position existing prior to the start of the deployment of new American missiles in West Europe, the Soviet Union will not hold matters up.

BOGACHEV URGES RETURN TO MAINSTREAM OF DETENTE

LD251814 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Following the adoption by NATO, in 1979, of its so-called "two-track decision", Washington loosed a noisy propaganda campaign to justify its plans to deploy in Western Europe the new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles.

In a bid to lull West European public seriously alarmed by Washington's course of practical preparations for a "limited" nuclear war, the Reagan administration put forward, in support of its plans for attaining a military superiority, a whole series of, mildly speaking, groundless arguments.

Washington asserted, among other things, that with the start of the deployment of "Pershings" and cruise missiles, the Soviet Union would give up its principled position and accept the American conditions for a unilateral liquidation of all Soviet land-based medium-range missiles in the whole of the Soviet territory without the corresponding reductions in NATO's nuclear arms.

The developments to-date have demonstrated that Washington's hopes were built on sand.

As the Soviet Union had warned, the appearance of new U.S. missiles in the FRG, Britain and Italy undermined the basis for the talks aimed at reducing nuclear arms in Europe.

After the failure of Washington's plans for gaining political and military advantages through exertion of power pressure on the socialist countries, the U.S. Administration's leaders, including President Reagan, came up with an even more absurd claim that the U.S. missiles in Western Europe "made the world a more secure place to live in."

In his conversation with Giulio Andreotti, Konstantin Chernenko said that the development of the new U.S. nuclear missiles -- which are first-strike weapons -- in some of the countries of Western Europe, including Italy, seriously heightens the war threat.

Setting itself the aim of tilting the existing military balance in its favor, the USA forced the Soviet Union and other socialist countries into adopting response measures. In deploying its new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the USA hoped, among other things, to gain unilateral advantages in the flight time to reach targets in Soviet territory and thus to be able to manipulate developments at a great distance from the U.S. shores.

The USA and its NATO allies have failed, however, to come by any military advantages by deploying the new missiles. By lifting the moratorium on deployment of its missiles in the European part, deploying operational-tactical missile launchers in the GDR and Czechoslovakia, and adopting other response measures the Soviet Union reduces Washington's designs to naught.

Parity is the guarantee of peace in Europe, and it will be preserved by the socialist countries in any set of circumstances.

These actions of the USA and its NATO allies have, however, created a situation in which henceforward nuclear balance in Europe will be maintained at a higher and more dangerous level than before.

This lends added urgency to the task to rechannelling the relations between states with different social systems into the mainstream of detente, and creating a climate of confidence between states. The peoples have every right to demand that Washington display common sense and realism in military matters.

The way to normalizing international relations has been pointed by the Soviet Union. It lies through clearing the obstacles erected by Washington in the way of resuming the talks on nuclear arms and through withdrawal of U.S. nuclear missiles from the FRC, Britain and Italy.

Should the Reagan administration refuse to contribute to enhancing military stability in Europe, it will assume the totality of the responsibility for the increased nuclear war menace on our planet.

U.S. EXPECTED TO MAINTAIN MBFR DEADLOCK

LD251704 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- TASS commentator Mikhail Petrov writes:

It was said a lot in the recent months in Washington and a number of West European capitals that the U.S. Administration jointly with NATO allies is allegedly working out at the talks in Vienna some "new approach" leading to the lowering of the level of military confrontation. At last, on April 19 these "new" proposals were made public. What are they in essence?

While earlier the United States and its allies were advancing a demand of preliminary agreement of the data on "all arms of service" of both sides existing in central Europe, now they believe it is enough to exchange information only on two categories of the forces -- fighting units and units of direct combat support of land forces of all direct participants. If Warsaw Pact countries provide corresponding data which will be in the "permissible range" of Western numerical assessments, NATO would regard this as the solution of the problem of the "numbers discussion."

Appropriate measures of verification which would presuppose "a new and considerable flexibility" of the Eastern side in granting the Western demands on control are to be worked out after that, delegations of NATO countries suggest. What is meant is that the measures of control advanced by the West in 1979 be supplemented with the provisions about the number of inspections, their duration, the area of application and numberical composition of inspecting groups, as well as creation of "separate groups of observance".

The analysis of the so-called "new" NATO proposals shows that the essence of the former obstructionist stand of the West remains unchanged. NATO countries as before, are striving to preserve at the talks the "numbers impasse" they artificially created themselves in order to justify their claims to assymetrical reductions of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO in the hope of getting unilateral military advantages.

They are striving to emphasise inordinately the significance of the so-called "accompanying measures", that is measures of control. However, it is not clear from NATO's proposals to what practical steps for reduction of armed forces these measures should correspond. In other words, the West deliberately makes its proposals obviously unacceptable for socialist countries. NATO countries continue avoiding the solution of a number of key problems, above all those related to arms reduction without which the tasks of the lowering the level of military confrontation in central Europe cannot be fulfilled. Thus, the widely publicised proposals of NATO countries do nothing to promote progress at the talks. Morevoer, they worsen the prospects of reaching agreement.

And, the problems dividing the sides lend themselves to reasonable and just solution. The path to this solution is opened by the proposals that were tabled by socialist countries in 1983 and that remain topical. These proposals envisage the commitments of the sides to reduce in the course of three years the armed forces in the area of central Europe to the agreed-upon levels of 900 thousand for each side (700 thousand land forces and 200 thousand for the air forces). Each side would decide itself on the volumes of reductions necessary for achieving equal collective levels.

The draft agreement tabled by socialist countries also envisages the implementation of reliable measures of control adequate to concrete measures of armed forces limitation.

The proposals of socialist countries are a clearcut programme of practical actions which has the aim to set the beginning to the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, to establish and maintain in the area equal numerical strength of the armed forces of the sides at the level lower than at present. By continuing to ignore these realistic and constructive proposals, the United States and its NATO allies thus confirm that they have no intention to overcome the deadlock at the Vienna talks they created themselves.

VERIFICATION NOT U.S. GOAL IN AVOIDING CW BAN

LD251523 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev.

The American Administration is sticking to its obstructionist stand on the issue of banning chemical weapons. Washington officials persist in their negative attitude towards the Soviet Union's constructive proposals for banning and eliminating chemical weapons, deliberately exaggerate their obviously unacceptable "control provisions" and hypocritically urge the USSR to hold talks on chemical weapons at the negotiating table, rather than in the press.

The Soviet Union has for years been pressing the United States into starting a concrete business-like talk with a view to reaching an accord on banning and destroying chemical weapons. The points at issue are total and universal prohibition of chemical weapons, their development and production, and destruction of all their stockpiles. The Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, stressed in his speech to voters that the USSR favours the conclusion of an accord that can be effectively controlled, so that control could encompass the entire process of eliminating chemical weapons -- from beginning to end.

The latest communique released by the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers Committee recalls the appeals by their countries to NATO states, including the USA, with regard to direct talks on the issue of ridding Europe of chemical weapons. They expressed readiness to start any time a preliminary discussion with NATO member states of the issues related to the preparation and holding of the talks.

Washington's position is directly opposite -- to prevent the conclusion of an accord banning chemical weapons.

Earlier on, the United States insisted on a verification arrangement under which other nations should at the first demand allow foreign inspectors to any chemical factory no matter whether that factory has anything to do with the production of chemical weapons or not. Now, the Washington administration suggests that states proclaim in advance and voluntarily free access of foreign inspectors to any place and at any time.

It is obvious that it is not verification which is at question. The United States has other goals. It does not need prohibition of chemical weapons. What it needs is chemical rearmament, buildup of these barbarous weapons and other weapons of mass annihilation. This is a very dangerous road for the United States as well.

COMPARISON OF BOGACHEV ON U.S. CW APPROACH

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian in its 20 April Second Edition publishes on page 3 an artlcle by TASS military observer V. Bogachev under the heading "Unconstructive Stance." It has been compared with the TASS item published in the 19 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages AA 4-6, under the subheading "U.S. Approach Unchanged," revealing the following variations:

Page AA 4, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA begins: [Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush... (omitting first paragraph)

Second paragraph, first line, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA omits "at long last."

Third paragraph, first line, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads:...at the Geneva Disarmament Conference and from the text of the U.S. draft convention, Washington intends to...(supplying dropped line)

Sixth paragraph, second line, from...a way to...through end of paragraph is published in quotemarks.

Page AA 5, first paragraph, line three, reads:...control and verification, formulated in such as way that it is deliberately [zavedomo] unacceptable to the...(rephrasing)

Second paragraph, line three, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads "deliberately" [zavedomo] instead of "palpably."

Fourth paragraph, line four, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads "relevant" instead of "respective."

Fifth paragraph, line three, reads:...inspection "all of their military enterprises [predpriyatiya] belonging to the government or controled by the government."

Eighth paragraph, line two, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads "toxic weapons[[boyevyye otravlyayushchiye veshchestva] instead of "warfare agents."

Ninth paragraph, line one, reads:...of a "full ban on chemical weapons and verifiable agreement" according...(supplying quotemarks)

Last paragraph, line three, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads:...public from the U.S. Administration's militarist course aimed at achieving military superiority and in particular from the obstructionist U.S. stand on the question of deploying new nuclear missiles in West Europe. (supplying alternate ending)

FRG'S GENSCHER SPEAKS ON ARMS LIMITATION

LD241844 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Bonn, April 24 TASS -- FRG Foreign Minister Helmut [as received] Dietrich-Genscher made a statement in Bonn spelling out his views on the problem of the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe and the limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear weapons. The FRG's stand on that issue has been spelled out more than once and remains as follows: The Kohl-Genscher government contributed in every way possible to the implementation of the so-called "NATO double-track decision" on the actual deployment of American Pershing missiles in the FRG's territory. The build-up of that weapon is continuing incessantly, which is also due to the assistance by the Bonn government. At the same time, absurd accusations are made that the Geneva talks were frustrated through the fault of the Soviet Union and it is claimed that NATO is ready to conduct these talks any time and without any strings attached.

First, these talks, as is known, are conducted by the United States. Second, they were suspended because of the stand of the USA and of the Government of the FRG, which commenced the deployment of new medium-range missiles. Under such conditions, the holding of talks would mean a deception to conduct talks when American Pershing and cruise missiles are stationed in the territory of the FRG and of some other NATO member-countries. The Soviet Union's stand on that issue has been repeatedly set forth. As soon as the United States and the other NATO countries acting at one with it take measures to restore the situation, which existed prior to the commencement of deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, there will be no lack of cooperation on the part of the Soviet Union.

The FRG Government, says the statement by Genscher, deplores that the Warsaw Treaty member-states link a resumption of talks on medium-range nuclear missiles with the old conditions. Genscher deliberately addresses the Soviet Union with a call for using the chances available now to start talks.

But it is apt to ask, has there been any change in the West's stand? What does the representative of the FRG bear in mind when speaking about certain chances for the start of talks? Is it the fact that Pershing missiles are now stationed in the FRG's territory? But this is precisely the stand of President Reagan, who claimed that after the missiles are deployed the Soviet Union would become more pliable and return to the negotiating table. This is precisely what Mr. Genscher repeats now.

A way for a settlement of this issue shall be looked for through fair talks, and not through a way that would justify the deployment of American missiles and mislead West European public, including the public in the FRG.

SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE LISTS ACTIVITIES

LD251429 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- A press conference was held in Moscow today to mark the 35th anniversary of the world peace movement.

Yuriy Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, described mass actions by Soviet peace campaigners. 160 million Soviet citizens took part in anti-war actions held in the USSR within the framework of the world campaign for disarmament only from May to October last year.

The press conference was told about close and diverse ties maintained by the Soviet Peace Committee with peace activists in foreign countries. The Soviet Union was visited in one year by more than a hundred delegations representing anti-war organizations in countries of Western Europe, Asia and Africa, and the United States. Roughly the same number of Soviet delegations visited foreign countries.

An international peace march, Stockholm-Moscow-Minsk, sponsored by women's organizations in Denmark, Norway, Finland, Sweden and the Soviet Women's Committee, was held over Soviet territory last year. Following that, an international peace march from Kiev to Vienna with representatives of thirty countries taking part was organized. Among other joint actions was the Cycle for Peace '83 race from Moscow to Washington. 150 American citizens went on a peace cruise along the Volga, participated jointly with Soviet people in anti-war rallies.

It was noted at the press conference that large-scale mass actions within the framework of the week of action for European security and cooperation start in the USSR early in May.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA STRESSES ROLE OF WARSAW PACT

PM240958 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Apr 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "An Alliance on Behalf of the Security of the Peoples"]

[Text] The complex, tense situation which has taken shape in recent years as a result of the reckless adventurist actions of imperialism's aggressive forces is not improving. It remains very dangerous. This can be explained by the fact that the U.S. Administration continues to gamble on military force, the attainment of military superiority, and the imposition of its system on other peoples. The United States is stepping up the implementation of more and more new programs for the creation and deployment of nuclear weapons which threatens the existence of all mankind. The siting of U.S. nuclear missiles is also continuing in Western Europe, which represents a particular danger to peace.

Imperialism's aggressive policy is primarily spearheaded against socialism. The U.S. imperialists view the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries as the main obstacle to their claims to world domination. The West's militarist schemes aimed against socialism are epitomized by the aggressive NATO bloc, which is committed to a course of increased tension, confrontation, an unrestrained arms race, and preparations for a new war.

Taking all this into account, the socialist countries are forced to take the necessary measures to consolidate their defense capability and to duly respond to the militarist preparations of the United States and NATO. Acting in a spirit of unity, the fraternal socialist countries have stated with the utmost clarity that on no account will they allow military superiority to be achieved over them.

The socialist community has everything necessary to confidently oppose imperialism's aggressive schemes -- a mighty economy and a modern armed forces. The Warsaw Pact -- the military-political defense alliance of fraternal states -- is a reliable shield of peace and socialism.

Year by year the unity of the Warsaw Pact states strengthens and their multifaceted cooperation, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, on respect for equality, independence, and national sovereignty, on noninterference in internal affairs, and on comradely mutual assistance and internationalist solidarity, is developing constantly. The Warsaw Pact ensures the reliable defense of the fraternal countries' security and socialist gains. This is especially important just now when world imperialism, headed by the United States, is pursuing a course toward weakening the socialist community and is impudently interfering in the socialist countries' internal affairs.

The fraternal alliance of sovereign and equal socialist states, united by a common social system and communist ideals, is an important and considerable factor for peace. The Warsaw Pact states' coordinated joint actions in the international arena and their consistent peace-loving policy are aimed at eliminating the threat of war and reducing international tension.

Over a year ago, the Warsaw Pact states put forward a proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations between states belonging to the Warsaw Pact and NATO. This proposal has since been repeated many times. Were it to be implemented, a breakthrough could be achieved in the matter of strengthening confidence, increasing security, and developing cooperation between states belonging to different social systems.

A broad path would be opened up toward talks and the peaceful solution of a number of disputed issues. However, the NATO countries are taking a negative stance on this question. The North Atlantic bloc has also remained deaf to the other major initiatives put forward recently by Warsaw Pact states. The United States and its NATO partners prefer the arms race.

In response to the growing threat, the socialist states are taking care to strengthen the armed forces and to increase the fraternal armies' combat readiness. "We do not need military superiority," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted, "and we do not intend to impose our will on others, but neither will we allow anyone to upset the military equilibrium that has been achieved. Let no one have the slightest doubt that we will continue to take care to strengthen our country's defense capability so that we have enough resources to be able to cool the hot heads of bellicose adventurists." The peace-loving foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state was vividly reaffirmed during the recent CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation. However, this desire for peace should not be regarded as a sign of weakness. The USSR Council of Ministers statement on its forthcoming activity says: "Security -- both ours and that of our friends and allies -- remains reliably defended."

The servicemen of the Warsaw Pact states' fraternal armies are vigilantly guarding peace and socialism. The defenders of socialism perfect their combat skill and their ability to operate smoothly on the battlefield during joint exercises held in accordance with the plan of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces. The joint troop exercises "Yug-84" ended this month. Staffs, units, and subunits of the GDR National People's Army, the Polish Army, and the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany took part in them. The exercises helped to further strengthen the fraternal armies' combat community.

The single formation of the Warsaw Pact states' armies is firm and indestructible. For almost 29 years now, the socialist countries' military-political defense alliance has been loyally serving peace and providing an insuperable barrier to imperialism's aggressive aspirations. Loyalty to the principles of internationalism and the ideals of the friendship of the peoples increases the combat potential of the fraternal armies which are standing guard over socialism's great gains and the cause of peace and progress. The words of the CPSU Central Committee Appeal for 1 May 1984 now have the ring of a combat slogan:

FRATERNAL GREETINGS TO THE PEOPLES OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES!

LONG LIVE THE UNITY, COOPERATION, AND COHESION OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY COUNTRIES AND THEIR UNSHAKABLE DETERMINATION TO STRENGTHEN AND DEFEND SOCIALISM'S GAINS AND PEACE ON EARTH! [capitalized passage printed in boldface]

COMPARISON OF PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS COMMUNIQUE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 21 April First Edition carries on page 4 the "Communique of the Session of the Warsaw Pact State's Foreign Ministers." It has been compared with the TASS report on the communique published on pages BB 1-5 of the 23 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

Page BB 1, from the end of paragraph six, PRAVDA reads:...has been undermined. Concern is being caused by the putting forward of concepts which endanger peace, concepts which contest the existing borders between the European states and which are directed against their social system and the other territorial-political realities which have taken shape in Europe. Relations between states...(rewording)

Page BB 3, paragraph three, last line, PRAVDA reads:...realizing effective nuclear disarmament measures...(adding word)

LENIN READING HELD AT WARSAW PACT JOINT HQ

PM251434 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Apr 84 Second Edition p 2

[Captain 1st Class I. Kovalenko: "Lenin Reading"]

[Text] A Lenin reading on "V.I. Lenin's Military-Theoretical Legacy and Questions of the Collective Defense of Socialism" was held at the headquarters of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. A report was delivered by Colonel B. Yablokov, secretary of the party committee of the staff and directorates of the joint Armed Forces commander in chief.

The theoretical foundations and basic principles of the building of the armed forces of the socialist state, elaborated by V.I. Lenin, were the subject of the speech by Army General A. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

The following spoke at the Lenin reading: Colonel S. Andreev (Bulgarian People's Army), Major General A. Palasti (Hungarian People's Army), Colonel H. Mauer (GDR National People's Army), Divisional General S. Antos (Polish Army), Colonel M. Constantinescu (Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania), Major General L. Zhiznyakov (USSR Armed Forces), and Colonel C. Polak (Czechoslovak People's Army).

BRIEFS

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING -- The USSR Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control and the USSR Academy of Sciences have established a center to organize a global service for nature observation: A global system for monitoring the environment [globalnaya sistema monitoringa okruzhayushchey sredy]. Monitoring experts are to watch land and sea and to remind people of the need to protect the biosphere. The center coordinates efforts of the USSR and CEMA countries, as many problems, such as emission of gas pollutants or acid rains, are of a global nature. The main effort is to establish waste-free, minimal waste, or closed-cycle processes which do not pollute the atmosphere, land, or water. CEMA has worked out a method for filtering out dust in waste gases in the production of artificial fertilizers: Convert gases into sulphuric acid. The most important thing is that the gases do not spread in the atmosphere and lead to acid rains. The center has begun to set up the first stage of a global system of environmental monitoring of 22 land-based observation stations. Maritime stations are also envisaged. It is thought that 30-40 land-based and up to 10 ocean-based stations should be sufficient for the whole globe. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 25 Apr 84 LD]

COURT HEARS NICARAGUAN CASE AGAINST U.S.

LD251739 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] The Hague, April 25 TASS -- The International Court in The Hague began today, at Nicaragua's request, its hearings on instituting proceedings with regard to the terrorist activities waged by the USA against the people and Government of Nicaragua.

In his submission, Nicaragua's ambassador in the Netherlands, Carlos Arguello, cited a whole series of facts proving U.S. participation in staging the assaults of counterrevolutionary formations, committing acts of subversion and terrorism, including the mining of Nacaragua's seaports. Carlos Arguello said that the people of Nicaragua is forced to wage constant battles against the counterrevolutionary gangs directed by Washington with the aim of ousting the Nicaraguan Government. During this month alone, 84 Nicaraguans were killed during the bandit assaults, and many have been wounded.

The Nicaraguan representative exposed the ploys used by the U.S. Administration in trying to wriggle out of the responsibility for the crimes it has committed.

MOSCOW ASSAILS JUDGE'S RULING ON KAL INCIDENT

LD251123 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Vladimir Pozner talk]

[Text] Hello everyone. Delegates from 152 nations assemble today in Montreal for the General Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization, more commonly referred to as the ICAO. The delegates will be discussing proposals to protect wayward civilian airlines. But as they do this, they should pay the most serious attention to the recent ruling by a United States federal judge that the U.S. Government was not negligent in the termination by a Soviet fighter of the KAL 007 flight last September.

Relatives of the passengers aboard the Boeing 747 argued that the government deployed military aircraft near the route of that passenger plane, and conducted reconnaissance flights in that region. They had in mind the RC-135 that President Reagan first denied the presence of, but then later was forced to admit. The federal judge, however, stated these questions were within the field of government policy, and outside the competence of the court. Perhaps even more indicatively, the judge also said that the U.S. Government could not be blamed for not warning the aircraft that it had strayed from its route. The way he put it was: Even if members of the U.S. Army or secret service had known that the Korean airliner had strayed, they were not obliged to alert the aircraft, let alone any other country.

Do we realize what that means? Do all of us clearly understand that such a judgment gives the green light to whoever may be concerned? It says fly any passenger plane anywhere you want; you have no responsibility to the craft itself, nor to the country whose airspace it may violate.

Several proposals have come before the ICAO, all of them forbidding the use of force against a civilian aircraft, and that is a view all civilized nations hold. But the question is, how does one guarantee that no force shall be used against any civilian aircraft? Let's not forget that the safety of a civilian aircraft in no way detracts from the right of a country to protect its sovereignty or security. If a plane, a civilian plane, strays deep into foreign territory and refuses to ackowledge contact, refuses to land and just keeps on flying over the most secret defense areas, what does one do?

The Soviet proposal to the ICAO General Assembly suggests that each state must not only inform aircraft flying its colors if they have departed from a scheduled flight path, but must also inform other states if their sovereignty might be violated. In other words, the USSR is saying that every country is responsible for its civilian aircraft. As a logical part of that responsibility, we suggest that every country be bound by an ICAO ruling to warn its own aircraft should they stray, as well as warn whatever country said aircraft might be intruding into. That is probably the only way of guaranteeing that force will not be used against civilian flights. Simply to forbid the use of force and to leave it at that in reality means jeopardizing the safety of civilian planes and their passengers.

No country will accept having its airspace violated with impunity by a supposedly civilian aircraft that neither acknowledges that it has strayed nor accepts contacts. The ruling of the U.S. federal judge is a study in insanity. It is to be hoped that the ICAO will follow a different route.

KAL FLIGHT CALLED PLANNED PROVOCATION BY U.S.

PM241518 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Flagrant Provocation"]

[Text] Washington, 23 Apr -- The South Korean plane's incursion into the Soviet Union's airspace last September was planned beforehand as a provocation by the American special services. This is again indicated by an investigation by the magazine PARADE.

Only 10 minutes after the Korean Airlines plane took off from Anchorage (Alaska), the airport radar recorded the deviation from its course, the magazine points out. But nobody told the airliner's crew this. Subsequently, the U.S. and Japanese ground control services could have warned the crew of the South Korean plane more than once about a serious deviation from its course.

To this day, the U.S. authorities refuse to publish the data from their tracking of the South Korean plane's flight.

U.S. 'BAN THE SOVIETS' GROUP 'DEAD SERIOUS'

LD241251 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] We conclude this round-up of political events in the United States with this item on the Los Angeles Summer Games.

A coalition known as "Ban the Soviets" on Sunday asked the President of the United States Olympic Organizing Committee Peter Ueberroth to apologize for calling them nutty or face a boycott of Olympic sponsors and a slander suit. The group, bent on harassing Soviet athletes and guests and threatening with acts of physical violence, have issued a statement describing themselves as a group of mainstream professional businessmen and women who have long been recognized and honored by government officials. They did not elaborate on who those government officials were. Are they from the FBI, which has taken a patronizing attitude toward them? The CIA? Or some other agency?

"Ban the Soviets" is not a nutty group. They are dead serious about disrupting the games and the way they describe themselves in their statement bears this out. The more so for the Soviet Union to be very concerned with the security of its athletes and the overall anti-Soviet atmosphere in Los Angeles.

Peter Ueberroth has left for Switzerland to attend an extraordinary meeting of the International Olympic Committee's Executive Council on 25 April to discuss Soviet complaints that the United States is violating the Olympic Charter and of using the games for political purposes. While in Lausanne, Mr Ueberroth has to meet the deadline for an apology to "Ban the Soviets" -- the deadline expires on the 24th. Quite a nutty situation!

NATO COUNCIL PRESSURES NETHERLANDS ON MISSILES

LD261106 Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Brussels, April 26 TASS -- The NATO Council held an expanded session at the headquarters of the North Atlantic alliance on Wednesday. Along with permanent ambassadors, it was attended by highly placed experts from NATO member-states. Richard Burt, U.S. assistant secretary for European affairs, arrived here specially for the meeting. Burt is concurrently chairman of NATO's Special Consultative Group handling the questions of the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

According to Radio Brussels and BELGA news agency, the reinforced lineup of the NATO Council's session was needed to discuss the so-called "Dutch problem." The Netherlands has been experiencing of late an ever mounting pressure within NATO, especially on the part of the United States, to agree to the deployment of 48 cruise missiles on its territory. The absolute majority of the Dutch population, including many prominent figures in the ruling parties, resolutely reject this blackmail and pressure, and are opposed to the introduction of American first-strike nuclear missiles.

The anti-missile movement in The Netherlands has now become so powerful and influential that it has placed the country at the brink of political crisis fraught with the government's resignation. In this situation, the authorities worked out a compromise version of the solution of the problem: American nuclear missiles will not be stationed on Dutch territory in peacetime, but will appear there only in case of war. Washington officials go mad over this compromise. This explains the expanded session of the NATO Council: All signs indicate that the pressure on The Netherlands is continuing.

Officials at the bloc's headquarters, however, reject the reports by Brussels Radio and BELGA agency, saying that this is a mistake and that the "Dutch issue" was not discussed. According to their information, the NATO Council examined the document on the present state and prospects of East-West relations. This document will be submitted to the Washington session of the NATO Council at foreign ministers level in May this year. Burt took part in the session as expert on relations with the East, according to officials at the NATO headquarters.

EEC BECOMING POLITICAL, MILITARY BRANCH OF NATO

LD242338 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Observer Konstantin Sorokin commentary]

[Text] When Margaret Thatcher visited Portugal recently, she promised to do all she could to speed up the entry of Spain and Portugal into the Common Market. The prime minister had nothing but praise for the EEC; it had stabilized the situation in Europe she claimed, it promoted peace, it was a bridge between West and East. The hosannas were expected, of course, but it came as a surprise and should put us on our guard that the leader of the Conservatives decided to praise the political services of a body that, according to its name and character, is an economic community. It should put us on our guard because when today's Conservatives on either side of the Atlantic speak of a desire for peace and understanding and efforts to achieve stability, and indulge in other peace rhetoric, they mean just the opposite.

It's enough to recall that NATO's build-up of conventional offensive weapons and the deployment of first-strike American missiles are invariably presented as moves that will lead to disarmament and prevent war.

One gets the suspicion that what Margaret Thatcher said reflects a trend to transform the EEC into a political and military organization. The London TIMES says as much when it applauds her efforts to bring Portugal and Spain into the EEC at an early date as a substantial contribution to the strengthening of NATO's southern flank. In a word, the Common Market is about to be turned into a branch of NATO.

During the second half of the '70s, the foundation of NATO began to show cracks as its members argued over the future of the policy of easing tension. In '77 and '78, Europeans protested vociferously against attempts to saddle them with the neutron weapon, and before the '70s ended serious transatlantic disagreement developed over Washington's wish to use Europe as the scene of a so-called limited nuclear war by deploying new medium-range missiles.

Today fear is growing in Western Europe over the United States schemes to use chemical weapons and to militarize outer space. According to some political experts, NATO is cracking up like a ship on a stormy sea, so Washington has gotten the idea that the alignment must be strengthened in such a way as to shape the political and economic policies of its members as well as their military policies. One way is to saddle the NATO members that belong to the EEC with additional military commitments, thereby forcing them to make an extra military effort.

The dangerous trend to militarize the EEC has not been lost on France. Government quarters have voiced disquiet at the attempts to make the community dependent by providing it with a defense system closely linked with the United States.

There is still another aspect to the moves of the United States to militarize the EEC. It's no secret that Europeans are subjected to the strongest American dictating in military affairs and enjoy the greatest independence in economic affairs. If the Common Market takes on a political and military character, the United States will have a wonderful opportunity to force the Europeans to follow an economic policy in American interests and to inject American business monopolies into the fabric of the EEC.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES CEMA, ANGOLAN OFFICIALS

PM251239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] On 20 April, I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin the leaders of the state labor organs [gosudarstvenniye organy po trudu] of the CEMA countries and the People's Republic of Angola.

In the friendly talks, there was an exchange of opinions on the questions discussed at the routine session of the conference of leaders of the CEMA countries' state labor organs.

MATVEYEV: TERRORISM DIRECTIVE DOCTRINE OF PIRACY

PM251319 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer V. Matveyev: "A 'Doctrine' of Piracy"]

[Text] Official rostrums in the United States are currently echoing to the sound of virtually daily speeches by high-ranking figures repeating the same theme in various forms -- praise of force as a means for implementing their government's foreign policy course.

Maybe the longest and most wordy speech on this theme was delivered 3 April by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz. His proposition was that "diplomacy that is not backed up by force is ineffective." Incidentally, in the course of his subsequent arguments he went even further and virtually stated that in general the United States should put force first in international relations, relegating diplomacy to the background.

But let us cite him verbatim. This is what the speaker said on this occasion: "Whether we are talking about the settlement of a crisis, the projecting of might, a show of strength, a peacekeeping operation, or a local military action, there will always be instances which require...reasonable interference." It is clear from what Shultz said that he is talking about interference involving the use of U.S. military force. To avoid leaving any doubts in this connection the speaker added: "Our (that is, American) might must be brought into play."

That is the general premise. It is specified and spelled out depending on the specific nature of given local or regional situations. Taking into account the fact that the tactics now proclaimed by Washington in even sharper tones than previously are aimed at gendarme actions on the scale of entire regions of the world, the assumption is that not just one department but the entire U.S. Government apparatus will be "brought into play."

This is evidenced by Directive 138 signed by President Reagan on 3 April. As the LOS ANGELES TIMES wrote, this directive "obliges 26 different government departments to submit to him (that is, the President) their proposals for implementing the new policy." We are talking about what are referred to as "measures to combat terrorism." It is specified that specially formed "FBI and CIA paramilitary groups and Pentagon military detachments" are to be active in this field. This means that the intention across the ocean is to concentrate domestic and foreign intelligence, subversion squads, and regular military units in a single force for interventionist purposes.

It goes without saying that these are far-reaching plans and intentions. Their authors realize that they have begun hazardously playing with fire in the international arena. In the above-mentioned speech Shultz admitted that such U.S. actions "will always entail a risk." But he did not say this to warn against such a crudely adventurist policy. On the contrary, the U.S. secretary of state was attempting to persuade the American public of even the "rightness" of such a policy when, in his words, "neither peace nor total war" will reign in the international arena. "The years ahead," Shultz warned, "will bring their share of crises." Crises, let us add, stamped "made in the USA." You can understand what a situation of explosive tension awaits mankind if the initiators and instigators of this strategy attempt to implement it in practice!

The actions which the U.S. ruling circles have already taken in this direction show the level of the threat which their policy poses to the world. They encouraged the Israeli military to carry out a broad invasion of Lebanon's borders and then sent U.S. naval forces to the shores of Lebanon to fire on Beirut and its environs and bomb other parts of the country. They are forming and supplying arms to counterrevolutionary gangs opposing the legitimate government of the DRA. They are hatching plans to use military force in the Persian Gulf region. They are resorting to armed provocations against Libya. They are broadening the scale of their direct interference in Central American countries' affairs and threatening Cuba.

In its own way the invasion of tiny Grenada by an armed U.S. armada has inspired U.S. militarist circles. First, the "victory" was achieved at a small price, in their view. Second, the operation did not meet with serious resistance in the United States although it provoked alarm and objections among certain Western governments close to Washington.

The assumption in the centers of power in the United States evidently was that they could advance further along the slippery path of militarist adventures. However, there was something of a misfire here. Not only did many governments, including some close to Washington, oppose the U.S. actions aimed at destabilizing and undermining Nicaragua's legitimate government, these actions also encountered resistance in the United States itself; especially when the operations to mine Nicaraguan coastal waters on the White House's instructions became known. Even figures who hitherto had supported Washington's official course took exception to this. Thus, for example, Senator Goldwater, who can in no way be categorized as a "dove," spoke out against such operations, as has already been reported, as "acts of war." "I cannot imagine how we are going to explain this," Goldwater stated in a letter to CIA Director W. Casey.

What happened next in the supreme echelons of power in the United States following this scandal? Did they decide to back off a bit? Hardly. The above-mentioned Reagan Directive 138 on "combatting terrorism" provides graphic evidence that in the face of an agitated American public and a stormy reaction abroad the U.S. leaders are resorting to the most base kind of cosmetic operation to impart some kind of "legitimacy" to their steps and actions, which threaten the foundations of world peace and recall the situation from which the rulers of the fascist powers started in the mid-thirties when they were preparing for foreign conquests and annexations.

During those years Tokyo advanced the concept of a so-called "sphere of prosperity" in Asia and the Pacific designed to provide a "foundation" for Japanese militarism's aggressive course. At the same time and for the same aggressive and piractical purposes the bosses of fascist Germany proclaimed the "right" to "Lebensraum" -- the "conquest of living space."

And what actions are being carried out today by those who have not learned from history and have no desire to abandon their imperial ambitions endangering peace? THE WASHINGTON POST wrote 14 April: "The U.S. Administration has not publicly admitted the CIA's role in mining Nicaraguan ports..." However, a legal finding prepared by the State Department states that "mines can be a "self-defense"! This is precisely what is said: "self-defense"! What does this imply? Is the State Department not about to assure the public that Nicaraguan ships are laying mines on the approaches to New Orleans? Or that Nicaraguan formations are moving toward San Francisco?

You are simply astounded when you read how unashamedly those circles in the United States that are intending to carry out arbitrary acts in the international arena are now attempting to overturn and stand elementary norms of international law on their head. According to the same "lawyers" from the State Department, "the mines being used against Nicaragua constitute an inconvenience but are not powerful charges designed to sink ships or kill people."

Given this kind of "logic," if I may be excused for using the term, the same "specialists" across the ocean could declare weapons of mass destruction to be innocent popguns.

No this is no place for jokes, gentlemen! The entire world can see how far the highest-ranking officials in the United States are going in their militarist intoxication. Having taken up arms against elementary norms of international law and advancing this notorious "doctrine" of piracy in the guise of "combatting terrorism," these circles could put mankind in a most dangerous situation. Including their own people. Those who are prepared to play with our planet's fate must be called to order before it is too late. Possibilities for this exist. And they should be used to the maximum for the sake of the tranquility and integrity of our planet.

BIRYUKOV: 'STAR WARS' REALLY FIRST STRIKE PLAN

LD252308 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1245 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, 25 Apr (TASS) -- TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

The U.S. Congress technology assessment board has prepared a report from which it follows quite clearly that it will not be possible -- either now or in the foreseeable future -- to create a reliable system of anti-missile defense because of insurmountable technological difficulties.

"It would be a national catastrophe to spend billions or even a trillion dollars on reserach which would not yield any kind of result," said one of the authors of the report, Republican Senator Larry Pressler. Another author of this document, Democratic Senator Paul Tsongas, accused the U.S. President of proposing a "fantasy" to Americans and he called on Congress to refuse to allocate resources for the development of the anti-missile defense system.

It would seem that this is a realistic assessment which needs to be considered. However, legislators' criticism of the U.S. President's "Star Wars" program is causing only irritation in the White House, since it acts as an obstacle to the U.S. military's aspirations towards space. Washington would like to speed up the continuation of the process of creating and deploying anti-satellite weapons, hiding behind "defensive" considerations. In reality, as follows from the report which Reagan presented to the U.S. Congress, anti-missile defense will be an integral part of the nuclear first-strike potential which is being created in the United States. It is linked with the implementation of the Reagan administration's intentions to create some kind of "super weapon" and to occupy a dominant position in the space surrounding the earth, in order to dictate its will to other states from positions of cosmic hegemony.

The Pentagon has proceeded from words to action. A program to create an anti-missile defense space system has been created in the U.S., headed by Lieutenant General James Abrahamson. At hearings in the Senate Armed Forces Committee he announced that the U.S. Administration intends to overstep the Soviet-U.S. agreement of 1972 on limiting anti-missile defense systems which prevents the U.S. military from ruling in space.

Recognizing the danger of the militarization of space, the Soviet Union proposed solving this problem through the conclusion of a treaty banning the use of force in space and from space against the earth. Expressing the will of the international community, the UN General Assembly charged the Geneva Disarmament Conference with the primary task of discussing the question of averting an arms race in space taking account of the Soviet draft proposal on this issue. With the support of its NATO allies, the U.S. is wrecking the start of the negotiations. Moreover, citing the "impossibility of verification" the White House virtually refuses to hold them. But it is more correct to say, as Konstantin Chernenko emphasized justifiably in his replies to PRAVDA, that the United States "crudely and openly does not want to try to reach agreement."

CONGRESSMEN ANNOUNCE NEW NUCLEAR FREEZE CAMPAIGN

LD260910 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Washington April 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Orekhov reporting:

A group of prominent political and public figures of the United States has announced the beginning of a new major public campaign in support of a nuclear freeze proposal.

Speaking at a news conference in Washington, Representative Edward Markey (Democrat, Massachusetts) has announced that he submitted a bill to the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress proposing a moratorium on the arms race. The bill urges President Reagan to sign an agreement with the Soviet Union on a mutual and verifiable freeze on the development, testing and deployment of new ballistic missiles, space-based and anti-satellite weapons. If President Reagan refuses to support the nuclear freeze proposal, the bill says, Congress is to withhold funds for the development of such weapons systems.

Eighty-two members of the House of Representatives, both Democrats and Republicans, are co-authors of the bill.

Addressing the news conference, Edward Markey said that he and the co-sponsors of the bill could not allow the U.S. arms control policy to remain in stagnation any longer, allow the Pentagon to speak of the possibility of a limited nuclear warfare in Europe or allow the arms race to spread to outer space. Edward Markey said that the arms race should be stopped immediately.

He added that the bill submitted by him did not preclude other arms control agreements which would make it possible to eliminate nuclear armaments completely.

R. Kehler, coordinator of the national campaign for a nuclear weapons freeze, announced that scores of public anti-war organisations were going to join in the movement of support for the new legislative initiative. He said that at the present time Congressmen were showered with petitions signed by nuclear freeze supporters in different states.

Republican Representative Jim Leach also spoke at the news conference. He said that ordinary Americans concerned over the future of their children were the initiators of the present arms control campaign in the U.S.A.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

PM241055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] A talk took place between the USSR Parliamentary Group Committee and a delegation of members of the U.S. Congress on problems concerning the positions of women. The delegation is in our country at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

The guests were told of the USSR's position on a number of key international problems. It was stressed that the Soviet state's foreign policy initiatives put forward in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches once again demonstrate the USSR's goodwill and its determination to strengthen peace and the peoples' security in practice.

The mutual desire was expressed to improve Soviet-American relations and seek ways of eliminating the risk of nuclear war.

Taking part in the talk were L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies G.A. Arbatov and Z.M. Kruglova; and other officials.

The guests from the United States laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall.

ABLAMOV: U.S. LOSING GROUND IN WORLD ECONOMY

LD251955 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

The United States is steadily losing the leading positions in the world capitalist economy. This is admitted in a report of the committee of the House of Representatives on banking, finance and urban affairs. The report is permeated with nostalgia for the times of the economic hegemony of the United States which is being lost irretrievably.

This theme has been discussed in the United States of late. It is noted in a recent report of a group of prominent leaders of the Democratic Party that while the United States accounted for half of the world output of industrial goods 30 years ago, the share of the U.S. industrial output is now only one fifth in the total volume of industrial output of the capitalist world. The United States share in the world export dropped from 15.4 per cent in 1970 to 13 per cent in 1981 and is still on the decline.

It is noted in the report that the competitors fell upon the U.S. industry hammers and tongs in the markets of aircraft, computers, equipment for power stations, automobiles, machine-tools, semiconductors, plastics and synthetic fibres, engines and turbines etc. The United States' share in the world market of services dropped from 20 per cent in 1972 to 15 per cent in 1980.

And as a result the U.S. share in the aggregate domestic product of the non-socialist zone of the world dropped from 47 per cent in 1950 to 37 per cent by now. How can it be said about "youth" and "dynamism" of U.S. capitalism of which representatives of the Reagan administration like to boast.

The competitors are crowding the United States. Western Europe surpassed the USA for the scopes of industrial output and trade. Washington is pressed by Japanese rivals.

Such a bleak result for the USA stems not only from the uneven development of capitalist countries. As most American economists note, this is also the pay for the militaristic course of the U.S. Administrations, particularly of the Reagan administration.

After the Second World War, before the Reagan administration came to power, the United States spent for military purposes over four trillion dollars in prices of 1980. Over two trillion dollars will be be added to this sum in 1981-1986. Even a large economy, such as that of the USA, had to pay for the squandering of such fabulous funds for unproductive purposes. The United States lived through three economic crises in the past decade.

The most devastating of them hit the USA during the Reagan administration. The pumping by the Reagan administration of huge funds into the military sphere dooms the key sectors of the U.S. industry to a long-term recession. The arms race causes huge deficits of the budget which, according to a report of the Democratic Party, threatens not only the prospects of economic development but also "America's very future". American economists are of the opinion that in order to hold out against the onslaught of the competitors the United States must spend hundreds of billions of dollars for the modernisation of production facilities. But the Reagan administration which worships the god of war has no wish to provide such funds.

As Washington with its imperial ways realises ever clearer the scope of the United States' economic losses, the Reagan administration tries ever more fiercely and brazenly to regain the positions lost, to get allies-competitors under by means of the brazen financial and commercial policy. But this invariably aggravates the contradictions between the United States and its allies.

SHISHLIN CONTRASTS SOVIET, U.S. FOREIGN POLICIES

LD182245 Moscow TASS in English 2218 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- The whole of the Reagan administration's modus agendi betrays its opposition to talks with the Soviet Union, Nikolay Shishlin writes in the April 20 issue of THE NEW TIMES. What the United States has in mind referring to talks is nothing but a policy of ultimatums which is totally inapplicable for relations with a country like the Soviet Union.

The potential possibility for arranging Soviet-American talks exists. Moreover, there is a need for such talks. But the talks themselves, and the smoothing out and improvement of Soviet-American relations depend on reciprocal efforts by the sides. Regrettably, one has to state that today the USA persists in its blind and destructive position.

The Soviet policy, Nikolay Shishlin says, has been and remains open and honest. It leaves no place for the need to do guesswork about the goals pursued by Moscow. The Soviet Union advocates a curtailment of the arms race, revival of confidence and a broad and peaceful cooperation between different countries. It also advocates respect for the right of every people to decide its life independently. The Soviet Union's approach to conflict situations is also in line with the above approach.

This is true with respect to Central America and the Caribbean where the USSR firmly supports the rightful cause of Nicaragua. This is true with respect to the Middle East where the USSR is staunchly advocating respect for the sovereign rights of all countries and peoples of the region, including the Arab people of Palestine. And this is also true with respect to the south of Africa where the USSR has provided and continues to provide assistance to the newly independent African states.

The United States adopts a totally different approach to conflict situations, Nikolay Shishlin stresses. The USA wages an undeclared war against Nicaragua. It bears a no small responsibility for the tragic developments in the Middle East. The USA is behind the actions of the Pretoria regime which is bent, overtly or covertly, on undermining the independence of its neighbours.

History never runs out of proof that there are limits to the imperialist policy of strength. This policy suffers setbacks with mounting frequency. And this is only natural, the analyst says, since in the nuclear age only a policy based on reason and peaceful cooperation can be rational and effective.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT REAGAN'S PRC VISIT

Interviewed by PRC Newsmen

PM251401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Reagan Interview With Chinese Journalists"]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr -- According to a XINHUA agency report from Washington, R. Reagan received a group of Chinese journalists and answered their questions. The interview, held "in a friendly atmosphere," was the first given by any U.S. President to PRC correspondents accredited in Washington. "I am very pleased to take part in this first interview," the U.S. President said.

Noting that the United States is striving to develop friendly relations with the PRC, Reagan made it very clear that Washington does not intend to make the slightest concessions and will essentially continue its "two Chinas" policy on a fundamental question which, according to Chinese leadership, is an obstacle to the "healthy development" of Chinese-American relations -- the Taiwan question. While confirming conflict over this question, Reagan stressed at the same time that the "Taiwan question is not an obstacle to strengthening friendship between the United States and the PRC."

According to foreign journalists, Reagan's statement about the possibility of cooperation between the United States and China -- including in the Pacific region -- and his hints about the "mutual advantage" of such cooperation and the existence of "common factors which may be of mutual benefit" evidence that Washington is ready to assist China in modernizing its industry, if it guarantees cooperation with the United States in the political sphere, but on terms advantageous to U.S. imperialism.

'Peacemaker' Role Highlighted

PM261134 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On the Eve of the Visit. The U.S. Administration Has a Vested Interest in Advertising"]

[Text] Washington April 25 -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan arrived in Guam today on the last stopover before his official visit to China beginning April 26. As the start of his talks with Beijing leaders approaches, the American press is pouring out a stream of commentaries and forecasts about the goals and possible results of his trip.

All news analysts of influential press bodies in the United States maintain without exception that the trip is largely prompted by domestic political consideration linked with next autumn's presidential elections. That is why the trip deliberately has many electioneering features. According to an NBC TV network correspondent, Reagan is being accompanied by a special National Republican Committee film crew, who will use materials they shoot there in TV election commercials.

THE NEW YORK TIMES shows convincingly why the administration needs this kind of advertising. The newspaper writes that the China trip enables President Reagan "to increase his reelection chances, making it possible to portray him as a peacemaker. After the heavy failures in Lebanon, debate around Central American policy and impasse in relations with the Soviet Union, what he needs is a foreign policy success, the President's aides believe."

"However, as people close to the President say, they understand that Reagan's trip cannot be successful unless it also meets the large-scale objectives of Deng Xiaoping."

In this connection, the American mass media do not conceal that Reagan placed at the foundation of his so-called China policy primarily political-strategic considerations, including those in the context of rivalry with the Soviet Union. A CBS TV correspondent, commenting on the President's statement in Honolulu (Hawaii) before his departure for Guam, stressed: "Speaking about the need for cooperation between Washington and Beijing, Reagan obviously implied that such relations should be directed against the Soviet Union. His colleague from NBC TV views his statement in a similar way, noting that the President singled out his two main objectives: that of "opposing" the Soviet Union in the region and expanding U.S. influence on the "vast commercial market" that is China.

According to news analysts, Reagan counts on a "favorable dialogue" with the Beijing leadership on international issues, especially taking into account China's activity directed against several socialist countries in Southeast Asia. They at the White House are convinced that China will press for greater U.S. support for the Pol Pot men and the entire antigovernment Khmer "coalition" in Kampuchea. In Washington, according to press reports, that issue was thoroughly studied, following which U.S. counterdemands were formed, specifically on the issue of China's backing for the American position on the Korean peninsula. The Reagan administration intends to demonstrate a similar community with Beijing's views during the discussion of the "situation in Afghanistan" as well.

'Anti-Soviet Thrust' Prominent

LD251832 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1735 GMT 25 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast; report by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] The world press is commenting on President Reagan's visit to the People's Republic of China which begins tomorrow. Over to Valentin Zorin, political observer of Soviet television:

[Zorin] Good day, comrades. One's attention is drawn, above all, to the moment chosen for this visit -- the height of the election campaign in the United States. While competing candidates of the Democratic Party weaken one another by mutual attacks, President Reagan, who has set off for China accompanied by an entire army of journalists, is securing maximum political publicity for himself. Here is an intriguing detail. Even the President's wife will act as a reporter during the visit, she has been contracted to write for one of the U.S. papers.

In view of the fact that the Republican Party has not chalked up a single political achievement of great substance during its whole period in power, it is extremely important for Reagan's election campaign organizers to create the broadest publicity for the President's trip. In setting off for China, the U.S. President is striving to take advantage of the identity or closeness of certain strands in U.S. and Chinese policy -- for example their attitudes on Afghanistan, Kampuchea, and many others. Washington could not overlook the fact that Beijing adopted a very conciliatory attitude to a number of aggressive U.S. actions. For example, it did not protest against the mining of Nicaraguan ports. Washington is also hoping to derive dividends from the so-called "open-door" policy proclaimed by the Chinese leadership, which creates a favorable opportunity for U.S. monopolies to penetrate the PRC economy.

Judging by articles in the U.S. press, the United States is striving to give the forthcoming talks the greatest possible anti-Soviet thrust. To this end the false, completely unsubstantiated thesis about some Soviet threat in Asia and the Pacific basin is again being advanced. As it happens, it is not the fabricated Soviet threat but increased U.S. military activity in the Asian-Pacific basin and the encouragement of Japan and other U.S. allies to take the path of militarization which pose a real threat to the fundamental interests of all peoples in this region, including the Chinese. These threats are so obvious that one cannot fail to see them, in the same way that one cannot fail to see the selfish, one-sided interest which motivates the organizers of the U.S. President's visit to China.

The feverish attempts by the current Washington leadership to hurriedly patch up the hopes in their foreign policy, which is coming apart at all the seams, are obvious. However, the sensationally presented presidential trip to China is hardly likely to correct Washington's negative foreign policy balance.

UK MINISTER FOR ARMED FORCES ARRIVES IN PRC

LD252043 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] The Chinese news agency XINHUA reports that at the invitation of PRC National Defense Minister Zhang Aiping, British Minister of State for the Armed Forces Stanley has arrived in Beijing on a 7-day friendly official visit. He will have talks on international relations and bilateral links between the British and Chinese military departments.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP GROUPS ON TOUR OF PRC

LD252108 Moscow World Service in English 1900 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet Friendship Society and the Society of Soviet-Chinese Friendship has visited China at the invitation of the Chinese Friendship Society. The delegation visited industrial enterprises, people's communes, cultural and educational establishments and was received by the chairman of the Chinese Friendship Society, Wang Bingnan.

PRC MINING EXPERTS TOUR SIBERIAN COAL FIELDS

PM251129 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 22 Apr 84 p 4

[Boris Ivanov report: "USSR-China: Coal Mining Contacts"]

[Text] A group of coal-mining experts from the People's Republic of China has been touring several open-cut coal fields in Siberia.

The visitors familiarized themselves with the principles of organizing similar enterprises on their tour of the Nazavovskiy pit which forms part of the Kansk-Achinsk Fuel and Power Complex (Russ abbr. KATEK). Experts from China showed great interest in the USSR's largest walking excavator, with a 100-metre-long jib and a bucket holding 100 cubic metres, made in the Urals. The Chinese coal experts saw how a rotary bucket excavator worked, ways of fighting subsoil water and the coal-loading procedure.

"We did our best to answer all the questions in great detail," said Viktor Guskov, general director of KATEK coal extraction enterprises. As head of the delegation, the Chinese Deputy Minister of the Coal Industry Zou Tong told me, "The visitors had spoken highly of what they had seen".

An opinion was voiced that it would be advisable to further strengthen contacts with the Soviet Union in open-cut coal mining.

The coal-mining experts from China made this entry in the visitors book: "The achievements of the Nazavovskiy pit have made lasting impressions. We wish you ever greater success in your future work and all the best."

HU YAOBANG EXPOUNDS ON CHINA'S ECONOMY

PM250832 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Hu Yaobang on China's Economic Policy"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Apr -- As the Chinese press has reported, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, who has made a trip to Henan and Hubei Provinces, pointed out at a meeting with leaders of Hubei Province and Wuhan City that Chinese leadership links the country's successful industrial development with the further expansion of economic ties with foreign countries. He explained in this connection that for China "there is no way other than an 'open door' policy" to attract foreign capital.

Recalling the recent decision to create so-called "special economic zones" in a number of Chinese seaside port cities, Hu Yaobang said that even provinces located in central regions -- which do not have such zones -- can also attract foreign capital and technology to create mixed enterprises based on joint Chinese and foreign investments or else completely on foreign capital.

In his speech Hu Yaobang confirmed the policy of further encouraging the development of individual farms in the countryside. He declared that this policy must not lead to the peasantry's "polarization."

Judging from numerous articles, these guidelines of the Chinese leadership have met with a lack of understanding in a number of places. The press criticizes the statements and views of those who regard this policy as a "departure from socialism."

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR JAPAN VISIT

LD251803 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- Representatives of the CPSU left by air for Tokyo today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan. Member of the CPSU Central Committee P. Fedoseyev, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee I. Kovalenko and senior official of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Yu. Kuznetsov left for Tokyo.

TOKYO SCORES JAPANESE SHIP MINING OFF NICARAGUA

LD250833 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo April 25 TASS -- The Japanese Government has expressed concern to the U.S. Administration over an incident involving a Japanese freight vessel that rammed a mine near the Nicaraguan coast on March 20, this year.

Addressing today's session of the Foreign Affairs Commission of parliament's lower chamber, Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe revealed the contents of the statement made in this connection. KYODO TSUSHIN news agency quotes him as pointing out that the Japanese side stressed in the statement that the mining of international territorial waters, aimed at hindering normal shipping by any foreign ships, is unacceptable.

KIM Il-SONG PLANS TO VISIT MOSCOW IN MAY

OW260251 Tokyo KYODO in English 0241 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 26 KYODO -- North Korean President Kim Il-song is expected to visit Moscow in late May in what is believed to be a show of equilibrium in his country's relations with China and the Soviet Union, diplomatic sources here said Thursday.

The sources said Kim, who last made an informal visit to Moscow in 1967, will go to the Soviet capital by train. Following his stay in the Soviet Union, he will visit East European countries, including Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland, and Hungary.

Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang is scheduled to visit Pyongyang for talks with Kim in early May.

Kim, North Korea's only top leader since his country came into being after the end of World War II, visited Beijing in September 1982. He also made an official trip to Moscow in 1961, and followed it with an informal visit in 1967.

The diplomatic sources said North Korean officials have expressed to foreign visitors their displeasures with sports interchange between China and South Korea and President Ronald Reagan's China trip which begins Thursday.

They expressed the belief that Hu's coming trip to Pyongyang will provide an important opportunity to judge future Sino-Korean relations as it will take place after Reagan's visit to China and before Kim's trip to Moscow.

MOSCOW EXHIBITION MARKS KOREAN ARMY JUBILEE

PM251416 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Apr 84 First Edition p 3

[Report by Lieutenant Colonel A. Popov: "Exhibition Opens"]

[Text] An exhibition marking the 52d anniversary of the Korean People's Army opened on 20 April in the USSR Armed Forces Central Museum. The exhibits illustrate the history of the Korean People's Army. The main section covers the Soviet and Korean troops' struggle during World World II against the Japanese militarists.

There are many exhibits showing what the Korean troops are doing today.

The opening was attended by generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces, Great Patriotic War Veterans, troops of the Moscow Garrison, and members of the capital's public.

The gathering was addressed by Kim Wak-san, Army, Navy, and Air Force attache at the DPRK Embassy in the USSR.

DRA MARKS APRIL REVOLUTION'S 6TH ANNIVERSARY

Celebration Meeting Held

LD252002 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Kabul April 25 TASS -- A celebration meeting marking the sixth anniversary of the April Revolution took place here today. It was attended by members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), of the PDPA Central Committee, of the Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA), and by representatives of mass public organisations of the country. Babrak Karmal, genera secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, delivered a report at the meeting.

Karmal Hails Peace, Progress

LD252225 Moscow TASS in English 2138 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Kabul April 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Volkodav reports:

The April Revolution opened a new page in the many centuries of Afghanistan's history, the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA Babrak Karmal said here today at a meeting to mark the 6th anniversary of the April Revolution. The Afghan people shook off the yoke of a military-feudal dictatorship and embarked on building a new society free from exploitation of man by man. Under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, it is confidently moving along the road of peace and social progress, the Afghan leader said.

The past years have confirmed the correctness of the party's course of carrying out the revolution. It was only through the road of revolution that Afghanistan's centuries-old backwardness could be overcome and the country's all-round progress could be assured. Over this period there has been a radical change in the Afghan society, Babrak Karmal stressed. The DRA has become a country where everything is being done to meet the material and spiritual needs of the people.

Recently, the country's leadership decided to increase the wages of factory and office workers by an average 18 per cent. By a decision of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council the peasants are relieved from paying a tax for the land plots above the established minimum, acquired by them previously, Babrak Karmal said.

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has become the guiding and leading force of society, a rallying point for all the national, patriotic and democratic forces of the country. When it came to power, its ranks numbered 18 thousand. At present the PDPA members and candidates to membership number 115 thousand.

Through organisations united in the national front of the country, the broad masses of the working people are attracted to participation in the social and political life. The adoption by the Revolutionary Council of the law on the local organs of power, assuring a real participation of the working people in managing the state, became a new step on the road of broadening and strengthening the democratic foundations of the present-day Afghan society.

The Afghan year 1362 (March 1983-- March 1984), which has ended, saw significant accomplishments in the economic field.

The volume of industrial output in value terms amounted to 82.5 billion afghanis. The plans to produce the major types of agricultural and industrial products have been fully implemented. Growth is registered in all the sectors of industry, agriculture, trade, and transport, the Afghan leader said.

All this testifies to the fact that the attempts of counterrevolution to disrupt the country's economic development have failed. The achievements of the republic would be even greater, if it were not for the activities of the counterrevolution encouraged from outside, Babrak Karmal stressed.

The Afghan leader spoke highly about the disinterested assistance of the Soviet Union to the Afghan people in the construction of the new society, and defending the country's independence and sovereignty from the schemes of imperialism and reaction.

As an active member of the Non-aligned Movement, Babrak Karmal said, the DRA supports the struggle of the peoples for freedom and independent development, against imperialism. The PDPA and the DRA Government have repeatedly spoken out for normalizing the DRA's relations with its neighbours -- Pakistan and Iran, and making them relations of friendship and cooperation. We sincerely strive to achieve a peaceful settlement to the situation around Afghanistan, he said. The way to such a settlement has been indicated in the well-known proposals of the DRA. Afghanistan will not retreat from the principled and just position according to which the basis for such a settlement must be an end to the undeclared war against Afghanistan, an end to any interference in the internal affairs of the DRA, and adoption of reliable international guarantees to prevent such interference and aggression in the future, Babrak Karmal said.

Keshtmand Lauds Economic Gains

LD251622 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Kabul April 25 TASS -- Great successes have been achieved in Afghanistan's economy despite the subversive actions of counterrevolution and the continued undeclared war of international imperialism and reaction against the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Soltan Ali Keshtmand. He spoke here at a conference of workers of the State Planning Committee, of a number of ministries and departments of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan devoted to the results of the implementation of the annual plan of social and economic development of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The gross national product of Afghanistan and per capita income increased considerably as compared with the period before the revolution. This confirms the correctness of the course of Afghanistan's revolutionary leadership in the sphere of the economic policy, said Soltan Ali Keshtmand. The chairman of the Council of Ministers pointed to the need of introducing intensively the methods of scientific planning of the economy to ensure further raising of the level of output, effective use of material resources, consolidation of labour discipline.

'SECURITY ENSURED' IN DRA'S PANJSHER AREA

LD252018 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Kabul April 25 TASS -- Security has been ensured in the valley of the Panjsher River.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will do everything necessary for further normalisation of the situation in the Panjsher District, said representative of the security service of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, speaking at the meeting with local people,

He pointed out that for a long time peaceful life and tranquility in the area were disrupted by gangs of Ahmad Shah who before the revolution underwent special training abroad. He was trained by his British and Pakistani masters. Acting on orders coming from abroad, the bandits were destroying schools, mosques, state institutions, were terrorising local population. Thousands of people were compelled to flee from persecution by Ahmad Shah to other areas of the country.

Proceeding from its humane policy, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is striving for peaceful solution of existing problems. But if enemies of the motherland do not surrender, the state will crush them no matter where they are and on what reactionary and imperialist forces they rely.

The representative of the security services stressed that the criminal activity of the Ahmad Shah gang has now been stopped. He urged the people of the valley to return to native places and embark on normal peaceful life.

AFGHANS IN PAKISTAN ASK UN AID FOR RETURN TO DRA

LD252324 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] New Delhi, April 25 TASS -- A large group of Afghan nationals, who emigrated into Pakistan, deceived by counterrevolutionary propaganda, set up a "Committee of Patriotically Minded Afghans Residing in Pakistan".

In a letter to the U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, published by the Indian DAILY newspaper, the committee members said that Pakistani authorities and the chieftains of the Afghan counterrevolution are preventing the return to their country of Afghan nationals who do not wish to participate in the undeclared war against the DRA. The slanderous inventions of Western propaganda about the plight of the Afghans in Pakistan, the letter says, have nothing in common with reality. The truth is that, deceived by counterrevolution, these people actually live as prisoners in special camps. Living in poverty, diseases and hunger, they are absolutely defenceless in the face of the arbitrariness of the heads of the counterrevolutionary groupings.

Tortures and death threaten those refusing to fight against their own country with arms. Those who are not quiescent may be persecuted and imprisoned by Pakistani police.

The letter condemns the Reagan administration which wages an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Afghan refugees, the letter says, are also used through deception for the pursuit of U.S. imperialism's aggressive designs against the non-aligned countries, especially India.

The authors of the letter demanded an end to the armed provocations against the DRA and the removal of barriers erected by the military regime in Islamaabad and the heads of the dushman groupings in the way of Afghan citizens returning home.

Afghanistan is a free and independent country, whose true friend is the Soviet Union, the letter says.

The USSR provided assistance to Afghanistan since the very time of the country's conquest of independence from British colonialists. At present the significance of the assistance has increased. Under the supervision of U.S. and Pakistani advisers new gangs are being knocked together for launching attacks on Afghan territory. That is why the republic needs the friendly assistance for repelling the bandit assaults of the counterrevolution.

PAKISTAN MILITARY ACTIVITIES ON DRA BORDER CITED

LD251242 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] New Delhi April 25 TASS -- Pakistan has stepped up its military preparations on the borders with Afghanistan. According to reports reaching here, units of the Pakistani Army, stationed in border areas, are supplied with sophisticated armaments which Islamabad purchases in great quantities in the United States, Britain and other Western countries. Special activity is observed in the city of Peshawar (the administrative centre of the north-western border province) from where the redeployment of troops, their supply and also the construction of military facilities in the immediate proximity to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is coordinated. A meeting of the command of the northern zone of the Pakistani Airforce was held in Peshawar earlier. The goal of the meeting, according to the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN news agency, was to draw up measures to improve the coordination of action between aviation and ground troops in that region of the country.

The local press indicates to the direct link between the "feverish military preparations" in the immediate proximity to the Afghan border and the efforts to draw Pakistan into an undeclared war against People's Afghanistan. Pakistani military experts, a bulletin of INDIA PRESS AGENCY (IPA) says, are used intensively by Washington for combat training of anti-Afghan armed formations and bandits, for conducting subversive and reconnaissance operations in the territory of the DRA. Staff of Pakistani special services organise, jointly with U.S. "advisers", raids of bandits on the border regions of Afghanistan, attempt to coordinate actions of various rival counterrevolutionary groupings. "Interaction" between units of the Pakistani Army and bandit formations has recently been stepped up, INDIA PRESS AGENCY points out. Pakistani servicemen, among other things, give shelter to bandits when they are infiltrated into Afghanistan, shell and attack DRA's border posts. Such actions heighten tensions in the region and impede the normalization of the situation around Afghanistan, INDIA PRESS AGENCY concludes.

DYMSHITS ATTENDS INDIAN AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD252213 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Indian Ambassador to the USSR Sayid Nurul Hasan organized a reception on the occasion of the joint Soviet-Indian space flight. Present at the reception were Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; members of the international crew and their back-ups; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; Soviet and Indian scientists and specialists who took part in carrying out the program of the space expedition; representatives of the public.

On behalf of the prime minister of India, Indira Gandhi, to commemorate the successful completion of the joint flights, Sayid Nurul Hasan handed over a miniature model of the space station flying in orbit around the globe as a gift to Intercosmos.

IBRD PRESSURES INDIA TO GIVE UP ECONOMIC PLANNING

LD252329 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] New Delhi April 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Vinogradov reports:

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development circulated the so-called "working document" entitled "Decentralisation of the Economy in Developing Countries", THE TIMES OF INDIA reports. It contains an ultimatum demand to dozens of countries, including India, to give up the economic planning, the strengthening of the state sector, to withdraw support from the national economy, to open wide the door for transnational corporations and to allow the laws of capitalist "free market" to operate unobstructed. Otherwise they are threatened with all kinds of punishment and warned about "failures" in the economic sphere.

This brazen step of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is not the first action of late with the aim of bringing pressure on developing states. Not so long ago the bank stated that India should align its economic policy in such a way that it should assume a definite place in the international division of labour. The Bank was exerting pressure on the Indian Government to make it agree to turning the country into a raw material and agricultural appendage of the West, that it should abandon the course of the consolidation of economic independence.

A series of acts of economic subversion was staged against India to punish it for the refusal to yield to the diktat. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development blocked the granting to India of an earlier promised credit of 350 million dollars for the financing of various agricultural products, thus creating a threat of a failure of a number of important programmes in irrigation, amelioration and animal husbandry. The International Monetary Fund and the Asian Development Bank that are also subjugated to the United States, contributed to the subversive actions.

The Reagan administration clearly attempts to revise the results of the latest decades in the sphere of the economic development, writes the journal LINK. Washington would like to deprive young states of all those gains which they managed to win on the road of the struggle for the creation of a new world economic order, to compel them to yield again to the will of Western powers and international monopolies, the journal writes.

U.S. FORGETTING LESSON LEARNED IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

PM251510 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[A. Golts "International Notes": "Have the Lessons Been Learned?"]

[Text] Alarming news is arriving from Southeast Asia. The Pol Pot gangs are stepping up their activity along the Thailand-Kampuchea border. Furthermore, as the news reports make clear, Pol Pot's men are supported by Thai Army units. As if following a joint scenario, large-scale military provocations have started simultaneously along the Vietnam-China border. Chinese artillery is subjecting SRV border provinces to massive shelling while subunits of Chinese soldiers are intruding into Vietnamese territory.

The servicemen of Indochina's fraternal countries are fittingly rebuffing these hostile sallies. It is, however, legitimate to ask: Why is it that the peoples of long-suffering Indochina are still not allowed to live quietly and tackle their peaceful construction? It is, after all, no secret that the latest border incidents are staged by those who have already and repeatedly tried to impose their will with the help of crude force. Furthermore, Vietnam's VNA emphasized, China is acting in accord with those imperialist circles which are fanning the fires of confrontation in Southeast Asia.

Meanwhile, Washington's role in these events is clear to see. It is the United States which, according to U.S. press reports, is arming the Pol Pot bandits. It is no accident that General J. Wickham, U.S. Army chief of staff, arrived in Thailand at the height of the provocations and assured Bangkok "of full support from the United States." The U.S. visitor even took a trip to the border with the PRK, which was a clearly inflammatory action. Pouring oil onto the fire of confrontation, Washington is stepping up deliveries of military equipment to Thailand. The U.S. President recently declared that the United States is prepared "to supply Thailand immediately" with a considerable quantity of medium tanks and other arms. Furthermore, people in Washington make no secret of the fact that a significant part of these arms is meant to support the Pol Pot gangs.

Judging by everything, agreement will be reached very soon on the sale of the latest F-16 U.S. fighter-bombers to Thailand. Observers furthermore note that the United States will supply versions of the aircraft which will be capable of reaching Vietnamese territory from Thai bases.

Of course, the U.S. subversive activity in Southeast Asia pursues totally specific military-political goals. The existence of Indochina's socialist countries is a serious obstacle to the implementation of U.S. plans to turn Southeast Asia into a bridgehead for the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces. But many people in the United States voice the fear that the Washington administration's adventurous calculations on the use of military force could lead to a defeat similar to the one-time failure of the "dirty war" against Indochina's people.

People in both the White House and the Pentagon remember that defeat. They even speak about the "mistakes" of that time. But what kind of mistakes! They claim that the numerical strength of troops was inadequate and that the combat tasks were incorrectly formulated. Reading between the lines, this means that if everything is done "correctly" any aggression will end in a "brilliant victory" like the one scored over defenseless Grenada.

No, people in Washington have learned nothing. At this point, it is expedient to recall the lessons which the Vietnamese prople taught the aggressors.

Thirty years ago, in May 1954, the patriots crushed the French colonialist troops at Dien Bien Phu. Even at that time, the American strategists felt that the French were fighting "incorrectly." The Pentagon, according to press reports, had even drawn up plans to use nuclear weapons for the sake of "rescuing" the French troops encircled at Dien Bien Phu. The Pentagon was simply bursting to "test its strength" in Vietnam.

The history of the "dirty war" in Vietnam is well known. Official Washington is resorting to deliberate lies when claiming that the U.S. command "had insufficient forces." The forces were there. It is, after all, a fact that at the height of its intervention in Indochina the United States was using there 68 percent of its Ground Forces, 60 percent of its Marine Corps, and 50 percent of its strategic Air Force. The point is that neither the barbaric air raids, nor the sinister "pacification" programs, nor the large-scale chemical warfare saved the aggressor from crushing defeats -- the latter-day Dien Bien Phu's. The panic flight of Americans from Saigon in April 1975 was the logical conclusion of the disgusting adventure.

The peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea achieved victory as a result of their selfless and truly heroic struggle. The mighty weapon was provided by the fraternal solidarity and close combat alliance which developed and were tested in the years of grim trials. It was confirmed yet again that any aggressors encroaching upon the freedom and independence of peoples are doomed to inevitable defeat.

Indochina's countries were not alone in their struggle. They had the sympathies of all progressive mankind on their side. They received all-round assistance from the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

These most important factors, which assured victory for the Vietnamese, Lao, and Kampuchean peoples, remain valid today. Firm solidarity exists between the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea who are now rebuffing the hostile intrigues in united ranks and are making joint efforts in the quest for ways to ensure peace and security in Southeast Asia. The unbreakable friendship of the three Indochina countries with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states has been raised to an even higher level. Loyal to its international duty, the Soviet Union gives all-round aid and support to Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea.

Such are the lessons of history. Such are the realities of today. Those who are instigating provocations against the Indochina countries are unwilling to accept them. But people who forget the lessons of history are inevitably doomed to repeating past defeats and failures.

U.S. MILITARIST POLICY IN ASIA 'GRAVE THREAT'

LD261012 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov:

There are events that do not lose their importance with the passage of time, events that always have bearing on the present. Thirty years ago, on April 26, 1954, foreign ministers of five great powers met in Geneva for a conference devoted to the restoration of peace in Indochina. The three-month conference was concluded by the signing of accords that put an end to the colonial war against the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The agreements guaranteed sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Indochinese nations, non-interference in their internal affairs, and outlined principles of political settlement. The United States alone was opposed to the final declaration setting forth the Geneva accords, although it did promise to refrain from use or threat of force.

Shortly after that, however, Washington started breaching the accords reached at Geneva. Contrary to the ban on the introduction of foreign military personnel and arms into Vietnam, the United States sent there, first, its military advisers and then more than a half-million-strong expedition corps, having launched armed aggression.

The disgraceful end to that American adventure in Indochina is known to all. But Washington has not drawn proper conclusions out of that defeat. Just as thirty years ago, the United States acts as trouble-maker in South East Asia, being the main factor behind the heightening of tensions all over the Asian-Pacific region. The United States has considerably stepped up its military-political activity there of late. Washington is egging its Japanese ally on to boost its war preparations, strengthening the American stronghold in the south of the Korean peninsula and encouraging the militarization of some ASEAN member states. The United States is hindering the use of peaceful means for a just settlement of the regional problems. Emphasis is being laid on confrontation between the ASEAN nations and the Indochinese states. Thailand has been chosen to serve as a "frontline" in that confrontation. Recently, the United States dispatched to Thailand large consignments of advanced weaponry.

State Department official Romberg said on Tuesday that if Thailand requests additional military aid from the United States, Washington will respond positively.

The United States' militarist policy in Asia poses a grave threat to peace and stability in that region. In Asia, as well as in Europe, the Pentagon is establishing nuclear missile strongholds. Ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet are being armed with nuclear-capable cruise missiles. Similar missiles are to be deployed also on several U.S. bases in the region. That is why, should the Pentagon launch a nuclear conflict, Asia will not be left alone. Its peoples are assigned the part of hostages of American nuclear strategy.

PRC SHELLING SRV BORDER TOWNS, MAKING RAIDS

LD251252 Moscow World Service in English 0810 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Of late the situation on the Vietnamese-Chinese border has aggravated. Here is what our correspondent Sergey Alekseyev has to say about it in a report from Hanoi:

Chinese batteries have systematically attacked the border Vietnamese provinces since the beginning of this month. Up to 1,000 and more shells are fired at population centers daily. As a result civilians are dying, their homes are being destroyed and serious damage is being done to the national economy. We have visited Lang Son, the province closest to the Vietnamese capital. The situation in the province is now probably most alarming. It's now hard to believe that some 6 years ago local residents could freely visit and receive their Chinese neighbors, exchange news and goods, observe holidays together, in short, could live as good neighbors. Things have changed since that time. The population of Lang Son and its armed forces are now chiefly preoccupied with the need of defending the 300-km border which nearly all along is systematically violated by Chinese troops. The expansionists do not restrict their actions to shelling Vietnamese settlements. They also make raids inside Vietnamese territory where they try to gain a foothold. They loot civilians, take away farmers and cattle.

These aggressive actions are directly connected with the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border where Pol Pot bands have entrenched themselves. It is to rout these bands that the Vietnamese volunteers are assisting their Kampuchean friends. Besides, on the eve of Reagan's visit to China, the Chinese leaders are anxious to demonstrate their, so to say, tough position with regard to Vietnam and, at the same time, China's preparedness to cooperate with the United States in the military field.

DEMICHEV ASSESSES HISTORY OF TIES WITH POLAND

AU250910 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Apr 84 p 6

[Interview by Petr Demichev, CPSU Politburo candidate member and minister of culture, to Jerzy Kraszewski, TRYBUNA LUDU correspondent in Moscow -- date not given; first paragraph is TRYBUNA LUDU introduction]

[Text] In connection with the 'Days of Polish Culture' that will begin in the USSR on 19 April, Jerzy Kraszewski asked Comrade Petr Demichev to comment on some general issues in the development of socialist culture, on the problems of the ideological struggle in the field of culture, and on the most important questions of Polish-Soviet cultural cooperation. Below is the text of Petr Demichev's interview.

[Kraszewski] I have asked you for this interview in connection with the 'Days of Polish Culture' in the USSR dedicated to the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. This year's presentation of our cultural achievements will begin almost exactly on the 39th anniversary of the Polish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. Let us begin with more general issues and with the significance of that treaty between our countries and peoples in all spheres....

[Demichev] The Soviet-Polish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance has acquired enormous political significance. It was signed as World War II, which was so destructive for mankind, was coming to an end. The ultimate defeat of fascist Germany, the main bulwark of world reaction, was approaching.

It is common knowledge that the Soviet people suffered great losses in liberating mankind from fascist slavery. Some 20 million Soviet citizens gave their lives in defending the sacred cause of freedom.

Fascism inflicted serious wounds on the Polish people. Some 6 million Poles, 22 percent of the total population, perished. The Hitlerites destroyed 38 percent of Poland's national wealth, 70 percent of industrial enterprises, and demolished transportation and communications. Centuries-old Polish national culture was all but completely annihilated.

Soviet soldiers, who bore the main brunt of the war against fascism, and Polish soldiers -- the true patriots of their martyred fatherland -- marched shoulder to shoulder to victory.

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was sealed by the blood of the best sons of our two countries. The signing of that treaty was an important step along the road to Poland's true independence and integrity, promoted social progress, and favored the strengthening of the Polish people's national awareness.

On the basis of that treaty, the Polish people were able to count on the USSR's comprehensive help from the very beginning for the difficult task of rebuilding and developing the national economy, promoting culture, and creating a new society.

There have been many difficulties and errors in the process of socialist construction. The enemies of the Polish people have never given up hoping that they might reverse the course of history. Their plans have misfired. The PRP is a vital socialist country. The significance of the efforts of the Polish workers class and the working people, of Polish-Soviet comprehensive cooperation, and of your extensive links with the fraternal socialist countries is of undying value in that connection.

[Kraszewski] The signing of that treaty 39 years ago was really an act of great political significance because it opened a new, socialist stage in the coexistence of two neighbors -- coexistence based on our parties' ideological unity and on the community of national and internationalist interests. That is why in 1980-81 the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland, supported and inspired by the anticommunist centers in the West, so violently attacked our friendship. The Polish people did not succumb to the hysteria forced on them and were able to defend the most enduring values of Polish-Soviet friendship. Do you agree with the thesis that that aspect of recent events in Poland was part of a consciously programed anticommunist strategy which was later called a "crusade" against communism?

[Demichev] Yes, I certainly agree. As I have said, the enemies of the Polish people's interests have never given up attempts to provoke new disasters in Polish history. Before that, they did everything they could to sow hostility and mistrust between our peoples. They fought the idea of Polish-Soviet friendship and fanned nationalism.

The forces of world reaction and international imperialism will never come to terms with the unending growth of the role and importance of socialism as a social system. Anticommunism has always been and will be the basis of imperialist ideology.

The counterrevolutionary groups in Poland, which were given much material and propaganda assistance by Western anticommunist centers, sought to tear Poland out of the socialist world. It was natural that in such a situation, reaction would attack Polish-Soviet friendship as one of the basic targets of an unrestrained, slanderous campaign.

Coordinated activities by the foreign reactionary forces and internal counterrevolution caused serious losses to the Polish economy and weakened domestic political stability. However, the adversaries of socialism did not achieve their main goals. They were unable to destroy the people's system, to reintroduce capitalism into Poland, and to transform Poland into a base of the struggle against socialism in Eastern Europe. The PZPR, the Polish people, and their workers class were able to defend the achievements of socialism and to prevent any violation of the friendship between our two peoples.

[Kraszewski] Culture has become an area of particularly acute ideological struggle. What role should the cultural cooperation among socialist countries play in that struggle?

[Demichev] First of all I would like to say that socialist culture has been a target of attacks by Western subversive anticommunist centers for many decades now. Let me recall that in the mid-fifties, the U.S. reactionary circles proposed that culture be the centerpiece of the ideological struggle against socialism in Poland.

That was natural. Spiritual culture expresses the people's basic values, aspirations, and historical aims. It was no accident that during the recent events in Poland, the counterrevolution launched ferocious attempts to pit the activists of Polish culture against the party. Nor was it an accident that counterrevolution formulated the thesis that the aims of socialist social development are supposedly in conflict with the interests of the creative intelligentsia and with the principles of "creative freedom."

The forces of internal and foreign reaction took a narrow-minded view of "creative freedom." Whatever was directed against socialism, the PZPR, and Polish-Soviet friendship was proclaimed as "freedom", and whatever was in favor of stabilizing the country and normalizing life was proclaimed as "force over culture" and "cultural slavery" by the power apparatus.

The class nature of such an approach is nothing new, and I do not think that it requires comment.

Socialist culture and its unfettered development are inseparably linked to the construction of a new society and to the strengthening of the position of socialism in all spheres of life. Only on the basis of the victory of a new system and the strengthening of its achievements is it possible to set up lasting social foundations of a superior and humane culture.

The program for the further development of Polish culture and for fostering its socialist character is outlined in the basic documents of the PZPR, which regards as main tasks ensuring an extensive availability of cultural possibilities to the working people and the effective impact on society of creative artists. To achieve those aims it is also necessary to ensure access to world cutlure for the people.

The cultural cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries occupied an important place in that process, which is a concern not only of Poland. That cooperation enables us to implement the principles of unity while preserving the plurality of cultures, and to strengthen friendly ties. Cooperation and mutual impact among the socialist countries on a bilateral and multilateral basis are comprehensive in character and embrace all aspects of cultural activity -- behavior, creating and propagating cultural values, planning and running cultural life, and scientific research work.

It is obvious that the attempts of anticommunist propaganda and subversive centers to sow mistrust and suspicion among our peoples are hindering the efforts to strengthen the cultural ties among the socialist countries.

But there is more to it than that. Cultural ties among the fraternal countries have become models of mutually useful cooperation and stimulate the development of all national culture. Our experience shows that it is really possible to actively counter imperialist cultural policy, which is threatening the unfettered development of national democratic cultures.

We can say with full conviction that a new type of international cultural cooperation has now developed in the world. That cooperation is based on friendly common efforts, the community of aims, ideological unity, and complete respect for the interests, specifics, unique aspects, and cultural traditions of each country.

[Kraszewski] Polish-Soviet cooperation has developed without a break in all spheres in the past 39 years. This has also been true of the cultural cooperation between our peoples. What is the impact of that cooperation on the rapprochement and mutual knowledge of our peoples? How far has it enriched their spiritual values?

[Demichev] Polish-Soviet cultural cooperation is an important element of the fraternal ties between our countries and peoples. There are many old links between Polish and Russian cultures. The cultural ties between the Polish and Soviet peoples are rich and longstanding.

The past 39 years have been a qualitatively new state in the spiritual rapprochement between our peoples. Polish-Soviet cultural cooperation is based on the friendship between our peoples, on the community of historical aims and ideals, and on the unity of Marxist-Leninist parties.

It can be said without exaggeration that our cooperation has an impact on the development of all the most important spheres of culture, music, painting, sculpture, theater, movies, and literature, with the help of which our peoples get to know each other and exchange that which is most valuable.

Those processes are not at all conducive to the "unification" of cultures or to the withering of original national traditions. The plurality of culture helps to enrich and make interesting our ties, and opens up new horizons. Thanks to our fraternal cooperation, the fruits of our people's spiritual lives really become our common property.

[Kraszewski] Polish culture is present in the USSR not only during the "Days of Polish Culture," various festivals, and movie shows. Could you tell our readers about the most important permanent aspect of that presence?

[Demichev] "Days of Polish Culture," theater and music festivals, and other comprehensive functions are the crowning of day-to-day activities and a very visible expression of cooperation.

The Soviet people are always interested in ancient Polish culture, which is ever vigorous. Your culture is being widely propagated in the Soviet Union, and Polish literature, theater, music, sculpture, and light entertainment have always had their genuine admirers.

People in the USSR highly value the music composed by your outstanding composers, such as S. Moniuszko, F. Chopin, and H. Wieniawski. We solemnly celebrated the 100th birthday of K. Szymanowski. Soviet music lovers value the music of contemporary Polish composers such as G. Bacewicz, T. Baird, and K. Penderecki.

The works of the classical writers of Polish literature have been published in millions and millions of copies in the USSR. Those writers include M. Rej, J. Kochanowski, A. Mickiewicz, J. Slowacki, B. Prus, H. Sienkiewicz, M. Konopnikca, E. Orzeszkowa, W. Reymont, and S. Zeromski; modern Polish writers who have won Lenin's International Prize -- J. Iwaszkiewicz and L. Kruczkowski; and writers such as J. Tuwim, K. I. Galczynski, W. Broniewski, S. R. Dobrowolski, M. Dabrowska, J. Putrament, H. Auderska, W. Zukrowski, and many others. Their books never stay long on the shelves in bookshops and libraries.

The Soviet lovers of art know and value the creative activity of those who continue the traditions of famous Polish masters such J. Matejka, H. Siemiradzki, M. Gierymski, A. Gierymski, J. Chelmonski, X. Dunikowski, J. Krajewski, W. Zakrzewski, B. Liberski, W. Garbolinski, B. Chromy, and B. Wilimowska.

Polish operas, drama theaters, and the unique ensembles of Masovia and Silesia are well known in the USSR. Our theaters produce plays by Polish authors, who enjoy great popularity. Recorded Polish music -- both classical and popular -- is very popular. Movies directed by the best Polish directors are always on show. Our cinemagoers are most familiar with and enjoy such actors as B. Brylska, B. Tyszkiewicz, S. Mikulski, and others. Soviet television and radio have always devoted attention to Polish culture.

The presence of Polish culture in the life of our people is a very extensive subject, but let me put this issue briefly like this: Polish culture's presence in our life is a permanent feature. Our people take an enormous interest in Polish culture.

[Kraszewski] Last question, Comrade Minister. How do you evaluate the coming "Days of Polish Culture" in the USSR? What is most important and most interesting in this? What expectations do the Soviet people have of their encounter with Polish culture?

[Demichev] The program of "Days of Polish Culture" includes about 70 concerts to be given in 20 cities by famous Polish orchestras and soloists. Those days will be held countrywide -- in all republics. Some 45 Soviet theaters will produce Polish plays. Over 500 exhibitions of photographs and books illustrating the achievements of socialist Poland in various areas will be organized.

Amateur and professional artistic ensembles will produce the works of Polish composers and poets. Soviet cultural activists will participate in meetings with their Polish colleagues and will discuss the current problems of the development of socialist culture and its present role under conditions of an acute ideological struggle. They will discuss the role of culture in the struggle to preserve peace.

It is difficult to single out any item on the program for this year's "Days of Polish Culture". All the functions will make it possible for millions and millions of Soviet people to further enjoy the magnificant culture of the fraternal Polish people.

CSSR'S INDRA, ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISIT TULA

LD252332 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1600 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] A delegation of the CSSR Federal Assemply headed by Alois Indra, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, visited Tula today.

At the Executive Committee of the oblast soviets of people's deputies, the guests were acquainted with the work of the soviets in the fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th 5-year plan, the socioeconomic work in the Tula area, and prospects for further development. The delegation laid flowers at the memorial to the defenders of the heroic town and visited the Tula arms factory and the museum of Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoy in Yasna Polana.

SOVIET COMMANDER ADDRESSES CSSR ARMY CONFERENCE

PM251531 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Apr 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Results Analyzed"]

[Text] Prague, 20 Apr -- A conference of commanders and political workers from the Czechoslovak People's Army was held in Prague under the leadership of Army General M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense. It analyzed the results of the combat and political training of servicemen during the winter period of the 1983-1984 study year. The participants in the conference exchanged work experiences and mapped out ways to further improve efficiency in training armed forces' personnel.

Colonel General G. Borisov, commander of the Central Group of Forces, delivered a greetings speech at the conference.

BAYBAKOV RECEIVES VISITING CZECH PLANNING CHIEF

PM251335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On a Working Visit"]

[Text] Z. Krc, deputy premier of the Czech Socialist Republic and chairman of the Czech Socialist Republic's Planning Commission, paid a working visit to Moscow 15-20 April. He came to the Soviet Union to study the organization and improvement of national economic planning.

Z. Krc was received by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

ANDREOTTI GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

PM261007 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 24 Apr 84 pp 1, 16

[Giulietto Chiesa dispatch: "This Is What We Said"]

[Text] Moscow -- "I cannot yet give you an overall assessment because we will be continuing this evening and tomorrow (today -- L'UNITA editor's note), but I can tell you that I found considerable agreement on the part of my interlocutors' concerning the need to make every effort in the direction of a shared quest, free from all controversy, to reach military parity at the lowest possible levels." These were Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti's opening remarks as he leaned back in a huge soft sofa, apparently reflecting his intention to parry journalists' questions with soft and sometimes rather vague answers.

Question: Could you tell us something about the specific aim of your visit?

Answer: We have signed three documents, including a bilateral cooperation protocol through 1990, a change from and better organized than previous ones, but we have also broached general topics and the problems of international security.

Question: Minister, you are the first representative of a NATO country to visit Moscow since the deployment of the cruise missiles in Europe: What is your mandate?

Answer: The general matters discussed are certainly not a bilateral issue -- that is obvious. The present exchanges of views will serve to clarify certain possibilities of resuming the dialogue and to test hypotheses in that direction. Everything will have to be tackled within the proper forums, [NATO -- L'UNITA editor's note] where the decisions are made.

Question: You also discussed Stockholm. With what outcome?

Answer: There are chances for the second phase to begin. Precisely in two directions -- that of precise general political statements and that, connected with the first, of a qualitative and quantitative improvement in confidence-building measures.

Question: Are you expressing your own personal opinion or have you discussed this with Gromyko?

Answer: There is a coincidence of viewpoints on these two approaches. In any case, the conference has only just begun. The start was partly negative, but then there were some improvements....

Question: What about the proposal put forward by the Warsaw Pact -- in which Moscow is particularly involved -- of an accord on a mutual commitment by both military blocs on the nonuse of force in international disputes: Have you already discussed it with Gromyko?

Answer: It has been discussed. It seems important and useful to us for creating certain favorable political preconditions. It will have to be discussed in Stockholm or elsewhere, and it will be necessary to decide whether the issue concerns individual countries or the blocs as a whole. It is a matter that we also examined on Monday during the meeting of EC foreign ministers. [answer ends]

Andreotti did not say how much was accomplished. However, he gave the impression on this, as on other points, of someone who is taking a step without being sure whether the next step will fall on sound or soft ground. "Sounding out," "testing the ground," and "testing hypotheses" were the expressions that recurred most frequently in the foreign minister's conversation with newsmen at the Italian Embassy in Moscow.

Question: Did you perceive a Soviet willingness to resume negotiations?

Answer: In my opinion, this willingness does exist, but it remains to be seen along what lines and in which direction....

Question: Could Italy play a role in this direction?

Answer: Bear in mind that Gromyko reminded me this morning that the first idea of building Helsinki emerged in a conversation with Moro, then prime minister, and Fanfani, then foreign minister. Then the Soviets developed it, as is known. However, we have maintained that constant line.

Question: Did you manage to discover what specific gesture the Soviets are requesting from the Americans? And what role Moscow allocates to Europe?

Answer: It is difficult to say now what specific gestures are needed. As regards Europe's role, clearly the USSR would like an interlocutor with some capacity to form an independent assessment. Nevertheless, in all seriousness, I do not believe that the United States could easily consider the issue of an autonomous European defense.

Question: Was the issue of controls discussed?

Answer: Yes, including in connection with chemical weapons. The U.S. document must not, I believe, be taken as a final proposal. It is useful for negotiations. For instance, certain formulations criticized by the Soviets (such as the proposal of particularly strict controls for state enterprises) would submit some countries to generalized controls while others would be hardly subject to them at all. It is true that without controls there can be no accords, but I must say that Gromyko expressed the Soviet intention on reaching positive solutions in this direction. I believe that as regards chemical weapons, the way to an accord is easier than elsewhere.

Question: Was there any discussion of Soviet countermeasures?

Answer: Not yet, but the point is still to see how to restore the status quo, bearing in mind that everyone has a different idea of what that status quo was, and above all, has a different idea of the starting date. [answer ends]

It was impossible to wrest from Andreotti any further elucidations on this subject, halfway between the missiles problem and the quest for other paths to a resumption of the dialogue. But the foreign minister was more forthcoming on other issues. "There is agreement...," "Our aims coincide to a considerable extent...," "We said and heard similar things... " These were his comments on the Lebanese problem and the Middle East situation. Rome and Moscow have the same (or a similar) opinion about the fact that Lebanon must regain its national sovereignty over the republic's entire territory. The Italian side was also satisfied with the confirmation of the Soviet guarantee of the security and existence of the state of Israel.

Question: What about Central America?

Answer: We have not yet discussed it.

Question: If the Soviets do broach the issue, what will you say?

Answer: That the Italian government has frequently invoked the positions of the Contadora Group.

Question: Do you believe that a resolute statement by several European governments against the mining of the Nicaraguan ports is worth more than the deliberations of the court of The Hague?

Answer: I believe that nobody can be in favor of the mining of ports, whether in Nicaragua or anywhere else.

OLENICHEV VIEWS ANDREOTTI TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD251432 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] In Moscow the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, has held talks with his Italian counterpart, Giulio Andreotti. The guest from Italy was also received by the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko. Viktor Olenichev elaborates:

The talks focused on the world situation, which had sharply aggravated of late. World tensions are approaching a dangerous point. The two sides expressed deep concern over this state of affairs, which are reflected in a joint statement. However, they accept the reasons for this differently.

The facts show that the source of aggravated world tensions is the policy pursued by the United States. Washington is seeking to undermine the existing military and strategic parity and to gain military superiority. The talks on the acutest problems of our time -- nuclear arms limitation and reduction -- were discontinued for the first time in the past few decades precisely through Washington's fault. Millions of people are greatly concerned over this, and not only in Europe.

In Geneva, the United States only played for time; it was interested in only one thing: to move its new nuclear missiles closer to the borders of the Soviet Union and its allies. This compelled the socialist nations to take retaliatory steps which are strictly commensurable with the heightened danger stemming from the direction where new American missiles have been deployed. By the way, there have lately been many weighty warnings that these missiles can keep within their range of action also vast areas of Africa and the Middle East.

The world situation is complicated now. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union doesn't view it as hopeless. The philosophy of fatal doom is alien to the Soviet outlook. Opportunities for safeguarding and strengthening peace still exist.

Recently the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko put forward a whole range of proposals concerning relations between the nuclear powers. Their implementation would help to restore the climate of international trust. The Soviet Union believes that it's necessary to pave the way for a dialogue on nuclear arms. For this purpose it's necessary to remove the obstacles which the United States and NATO created by stationing Euromissiles which blasted the Geneva talks. It's essential to look for the ways of reaching agreements.

The USSR suggests that the countries possessing nuclear weapons pledge, basing on equality and like security not to be the first to use them. The Soviet Union already made this pledge unilaterally. The next move is up to the other side. The cause of peace would greatly benefit if the parties concerned managed to reach an agreement on refraining from the use of armed force in international relations.

The Warsaw Treaty countries have advanced corresponding initiatives. They suggest that the NATO members join them in reaching an agreement on refraining from the use of both nuclear and conventional weapons, that is from the use of armed force in general. Italy and some other West European countries, as the recent talks in Moscow showed, displayed an interest in this initiative. Exchanges in views on some aspects of this proposal will be continued.

What is important now is not to be at a standstill, but to work to save humankind from fear, and to help people regain confidence in the future. This is the task of political figures and statesmen who realize their responsibility before nations. The Soviet Union is aware of this task. It believes that the easing of tensions, which greatly benefited Europe and the rest of the world in the seventies, is a natural state of affairs, while confrontation and a curtailment of contacts is abnormal.

U.S. SAID TO BE BEHIND UK SEVERING OF LIBYA TIES

LD252235 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Political observer Anatoliy Agaryshev offers a number of reasons for Washington's delight at the United Kingdom breaking off diplomatic relations with Libya. This is what he writes:

It is quite amazing that London decided on severing diplomatic relations with Libya at a time when conditions seemed to have emerged for the conflict to be settled. Libya showed restraint when the British Government demanded that it be allowed to conduct a search of the Libyan People's Bureau and interrogate Libyan diplomats. The leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, proposed that a special commission be sent to London to investigate the incident. Libya has taken no retaliatory action with regard to the British diplomats. It said it will guarantee the safety of all the 8,000 British subjects staying in the country.

What was standing in the way of settling the conflict? Why did the British Government sever diplomatic relations so hastily? It looks as though answers to these questions are not to be found in London alone. The United States has been waging a broad anti-Libyan campaign. Speaking soon after the incident outside the People's Bureau in an interview for the USIA's Worldnet, State Secretary Shultz implied that it was high time London had taken action. At the same time the U.S. aircraft carrier Saratoga was sent toward Libya's shores. Calls were made in the United States for teaching Libya a lesson. The President himself has called for nothing short of an intervention in Libya aimed at what he described as combating terrorism. According to the BBC, Washington expressed its satisfaction with the British move and described it as an absolutely correct one. It is quite clear that Washington has a stake in building up tension around Libya and in the severing of British-Libyan diplomatic relations.

Following the failure of its strategy in Lebanon, King Husayn's criticism of its policies, and failure of a plan to pressure Saudi Arabia by means of another arms deal, the Reagan administration has found itself in a tight spot with the electorate.

It would have liked to show that it is not only the United States that is having difficulties in dealing with those Arabs and that the setbacks and miscalculations of the Reagan administration are not to blame for that. London, too, has had to sever relations with an Arab country, Libya, in spite of the fact that relations between the two countries held the promise of considerable benefits for Britain.

As you may know Libya has normalized its relations with several European countries. This is quite understandable. The Europeans have every reason to deal with Libya. Libyan oil is not far off and the country is a good market for European goods. That is exactly what annoyed Washington, which does not want relations between Libya and the European countries to continue to develop because it is pressing for undivided control of Mideastern oil resources. When European countries unwittingly tried to incorporate their interests into the American strategy in the Middle East, never meaning to confront the United States, they have often been rebuked by Washington. The United States clearly opposed any progress in British-Libyan economic ties.

Significantly Britain severed its relations with Libya at a time when participants in the emergency session of the Jerusalem Committee in Morocco called on all nations to sever their diplomatic relations with Costa Rica and El Salvador, which have violated appropriate Security Council resolutions and transferred their embassies from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem. London has done Washington a favor, having severed its relations with Libya. The United States has so far stopped short of transferring its embassy to Jerusalem although it would like to do so. Obviously it is much easier to go ahead with another anti-Arab move as part of an anti-Arab campaign targeted this time on Libya and executed by London.

U.S. 'NUCLEAR UMBRELLA' IN FRG ASSAILED

PM251403 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[Major V. Nikanorov article under the rubric "Observer's Notes": "The Myth of the 'Nuclear Umbrella'"]

[Text] The inhabitants of the FRG are afraid. Afraid of losing their jobs if they have one, afraid of never getting one if they are just entering adulthood. The Bundesbuergers' life is poisoned by the fear of illness which empties one's purse like a merciless gangster. Indeed, real bandits, the statistics show, are making increasingly frequent attacks on the lives and property of FRG citizens.

Certain circles are now trying hard to distract the inhabitants of West Germany from all these, so to speak, "domestic unpleasantries" by painting apocalyptic pictures of the awful danger which supposedly threatens the country from outside. The newspapers, radio, television -- all the bourgeois mass media pound into the heads of ordinary people, day in and day out, the idea that any day now the tanks of the Warsaw Pact countries' armies will force their way over West Germany's borders and nuclear explosions from Soviet missiles will burst above the cities. In math class, West German schoolchildren are made to calculate the flight path of a "Soviet ICBM launched in the direction of Washington."

The malicious invention of the nonexistent "Soviet military threat" even keeps appearing in the speeches of official FRG spokesmen. Passions are being intensively whipped up for a very specific purpose. If West Germans can be convinced of the existence of a "terrible danger from the East," Bonn believes, it will be much easier to make the country's population tolerate the fact that West German territory has been turned into a launchpad for American nuclear weapons.

Some 6,000 nuclear charges belonging to the United States are sited on FRG territory: mines, heavy artillery shells, warheads for Lance and Pershing 1 missiles. At the beginning of the year, this huge arsenal was supplemented by a battery of Pershing II first-strike nuclear missiles, deployed in Mutlangen (Baden-Wuerttemberg Land). A second battery of these missiles was delivered there recently. The total number of Pershings now sited at Mutlangen has reached 18. They are all already operational. The American command, the press reports, has embarked on the siting of a third battery of Pershing II missiles on West German territory. This battery will be stationed at the American military base near Heilbronn (Baden-Wuerttemberg Land). As the PPA agency reported, the United States has also commenced deployment of Pershing II missiles on its ("Muna-Vald") base near Leipheim (Bavaria). The magazine DER SPIEGEL reports that work began in April to prepare the positions for 96 long-range cruise missiles. The launchpads for them are being created near the settlements of Wueschheim and Hasselbach, as well as at the American air base in Hahn.

FRG inhabitants who are worried about the country's transformation into the Pentagon's nuclear powder keg are given the explanation that it is all being done for their own good. The nuclear weapons being concentrated on West German territory are allegedly exclusively intended for defense. M. Woerner, head of the FRG Defense Ministry, addressing a NATO contingent of Canadian troops stationed in Mittelbaden, once again expounded on the need to "defend Western Europe first and foremost by means of nuclear weapons." Without them, the West German defense minister claimed, "we will not survive." General W. Altenburg, general inspector (commander in chief) of the Bundeswehr, is of exactly the same opinion. In an interview for the newspaper NEUE RUEHRZEITUNG, he stated that "conventional arms are no substitute for the 'nuclear umbrella.'" Persistent attempts are made to persuade West German citizens that only beneath the shelter of such an "umbrella" can they feel safe.

There is no need to refute the absurd idea that the Soviet Union is supposedly preparing to attack West European countries. It is clear to every sensible person that a people who paid the terrible price of 20 million lives for victory in the last war could not prepare a new carnage. Nobody is threatening West Germany, so there is no sense in the heavy, dangerous nuclear burden which the senior partner in NATO is heaping on it.

Let us touch on another aspect of the myth of the "nuclear umbrella" which is allegedly designed for West Europe's protection. However hard its creators try to mask their true intentions, they cannot conceal the fact that a well-sharpened first-strike blade is hidden in the handle of the notorious "umbrella."

Indeed, the missiles already deployed on West German territory or ones planned for deployment are intended for just such a surprise, a disarming strike -- or, as it is also called in the West, "decapitating" strike. Suffice it to recall that the flight time of the Pershing II missiles being sited in the FRG to the target on Soviet territory is only 5-6 minutes. Cruise missiles fly more slowly, but their high accuracy and the difficulty of detecting them by radar make it possible to assign these missiles to the same category of nuclear weapons. The creator of cruise missiles, (T.K. Simer) himself, wrote that "the cruise missile is undoubtedly an offensive weapon, a first-strike weapon, absolutely useless unless you are prepared to use it for a surprise attack. It was created for a specific purpose -- inflicting a strike against a Soviet missile while it is still in its silo -- and it has the accuracy needed to achieve that objective. A strike against the silo where the enemy's missile is -- that is synonymous with a first strike. Indeed, it is absurd to think anyone would want to make a strike against an empty silo after the launching of the enemy missile that was in it..."

So the true purpose of the American missiles being deployed on West European -- and first and foremost West German -- soil is not defense at all, but attack. That is why, when the head of the present U.S. Administration loudly declares his determination to keep the "American contribution to the defense of Europe" at its former level, we cannot help but recall Reagan's other words: "Every night the potential enemy must fall asleep in fear that America will use nuclear weapons."

The "potential enemy" the American missiles deployed in the FRG are targeted at, is the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. It is on them that the sinister "nuclear umbrella" casts its black shadow.

There is another aspect of this question which the supporters of nuclear arms upgrading prefer to keep quiet about. What the American militarists and their West German accomplices loudly call the "nuclear umbrella" spread above the FRG and the other West European countries, is actually a kind of giant magnet, as it were, which in the event of a nuclear conflict will inevitably attract the Soviet missiles. Consequently the Pershing II and cruise missiles, far from defending the West Europeans, turn them into hostages to the American Administration's adventurist policy. This is well understood by millions of people in the West who oppose the transformation of Western Europe into a launchpad for American first-strike nuclear weapons. "For protection against missiles," the West German newspaper UNSERE ZEIT wrote recently, "we do not need Reagan's 'umbrella' in the form of a mushroom cloud. Our country's security can only be ensured through disarmament."

But the supporters of the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles on the European Continent do not even want to think about disarmament, though they try to pass themselves off as adherents of peace talks. Seeking to dispel the very well founded doubts on this score, they try to use the same old "nuclear umbrella" as an argument. On the eve of the deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles, some people in the West predicted that after the arrival of American first-strike weapons in Europe, the USSR would change its principled positions at the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and agree to the U.S. "zero" or so-called "interim" option -- in other words, agree to unilateral disarmament.

Such predictions were made at the end of last year by FRG Chancellor H. Kohl. He recently asserted yet again that the Soviet Union will return to the Geneva talks, since, he said, "Moscow has an interest" in talks on effective disarmament and arms control. Our country does indeed have an interest in peace, an interest in effective nuclear disarmament. The Soviet Union's concrete, realistic proposals on this score cannot be canceled out by anyone. However, anyone who thinks our country will yield to nuclear blackmail and agree to talks which serve as a screen for the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe is profoundly mistaken. "We naturally respond to attempts by the United States and the NATO bloc to create an additional strategic threat to us by deploying American first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe not by surrendering our positions, but by adopting the necessary defense countermeasures," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted.

The Soviet Union is still ready to resolve the problem of both strategic and "European" nuclear arms on a constructive, mutually acceptable basis. "The path to nuclear arms limitation and reduction talks could be unblocked," N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, said in reply to an appeal from representatives of the broad FRG public movement, the Krefeld initiative. "Only one thing is needed for this -- the ending of the deployment of American first-strike missiles in Western Europe, and their removal.

Then there would no longer be any need for our countermeasures, which are due to U.S. attempts to disrupt the regional and strategic balance of forces. This turn of events would certainly meet the aspirations and desires of all Europeans and the peoples of all the world." The American nuclear "umbrella" must not overshadow the European horizon, threatening at any moment to turn the continent into a nuclear battlefield.

W. EUROPEAN PEACE GROUPS SIGN JOINT STATEMENT

LD252314 Moscow TASS in English 2252 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] West Berlin April 25 TASS -- "No Pershings-II or cruise missiles!" "Let Us Make Europe a Zone Free From Nuclear Weapons!", "For Peace and Friendship Between Peoples!". This is the title of a joint statement released here by mass-affiliation organizations "For a Nuclear Free Europe" and "the Initiative -- Youths Against the Arms Race".

The statement expresses serious alarm over the aggravation of the international situation. It stresses that today, as never before, the danger of nuclear war has increased. The deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in the territory of Western Europe has added a qualitatively new dimension to the arms race. At present the U.S. military is planning to turn Western Europe not only into a launching pad for its nuclear missiles but also into a major storehouse of chemical weapons. Besides, Washington is hatching plans to militarise space. This irresponsible policy of the U.S. Administration poses the threat of annihilation to millions of people.

The statement notes the need for uniting all people of goodwill in the struggle to preserve peace on earth, and to eliminate the nuclear war threat. It is only through concerted efforts that the nuclear threat can be eliminated, the statement says.

MASS PEACE PROTEST HELD NEAR U.S. BASE IN UK

LD240833 Moscow TASS in English 0713 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] London, April 24 TASS -- A mass demonstration protesting against the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Britain took place near the U.S. military base Lakenheath in Suffolk on Monday. Its keynote was demands for an end to nuclear war preparations and for peace rather than atomic bombs for the people.

The protests were sponsored by the British anti-war organization "Christian Movement for Nuclear Disarmament." That demonstration, near the largest U.S. Air Force base in Western Europe, became the final event of a "Spring Peace Offensive," the British anti-war protesters' week of action for peace and against the threat of nuclear war.

SPRING PEACE OFFENSIVE IN BRITAIN SUCCESSFUL

LD230934 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] London, April 23 TASS -- "The spring peace offensive," a week of actions for peace, has been a great success in Britain. It was held on the initiative of the biggest anti-war organization of the country -- Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, and also trade unions. Mass manifestations, meetings of peace fighters, festivals and other functions were held in different parts of the country. The main slogan of those functions were the words: "We Need Peace, Not War!"

Many American military structures out of more than 130 on the territory of Britain were besieged. Mammoth anti-war actions of protest against Britain's being turned into the Pentagon's nuclear appendage were held in Scotland where more than 10 big U.S. military structures are located, including near the espionage centre of the U.S. National Security Agency in Edzell. The participants in the manifestations firmly demanded that Britain should become free from American presence and that American first-strike nuclear missiles be withdrawn from the country's territory.

ITALIANS DEMONSTRATE FOR PEACE, AGAINST MISSILES

Protest in Comiso

LD252144 Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Rome April 25 TASS -- Italian peace champions have staged a demonstration in Comiso (Sicily) near the military base located there in protest against the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles there. The protesters arrived at Comiso from various cities of the country at the call of progressive peace organizations. Prior to the demonstration the peace champions honoured by silence the memory of those who died in the past war. At a meeting near the monument to the unknown soldier they emphasized the importance of preventing a nuclear catastrophe threatening the world.

The protesters staged a demonstration at the entrance to the U.S. nuclear base at Comiso. They started collecting signatures to an appeal of protest against the deployment of cruise missiles in the country's territory. The appeal urges the authorities to adopt a law banning deployment of nuclear weapons in the country's territory. Today Italian peace champions put the first hundreds of signatures to the appeal.

Demonstration in Rome

LD231138 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Rome, April 23 TASS -- Hundreds of Romans went out into the streets on Sunday to say a firm "No" to the installation of American cruise missiles in Italy. The anti-war demonstration was held under the motto: "For peace, against the race of nuclear arms."

In the square in front of the presidential palace, the demonstrators greeted participants in a "peace relay march" sponsored by the Committee for Peace and Disarmament, who had covered 420 kilometres to carry an appeal from the inhabitants of the town of Casalecchio-di-Reno, Toscana, to the Italian president, urging stepped-up efforts to stop the arms race and trim huge military spending.

MAJORITY IN NETHERLANDS OPPOSE U.S. MISSILES

LD252139 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Brussels April 25 TASS -- Plans to deploy 48 U.S. cruise missiles in Holland have been the principal item on the agenda of an enlarged meeting of the NATO Council at permanent representatives' level at the NATO Headquarters, Belgian radio and the BELGA news agency report. The meeting was another attempt at putting pressure on Holland to make it agree to deployment of cruise missiles in its territory.

The ominous designs of the U.S. and NATO military meet with strong protests by the democratic public of Holland, by numerous progressive organisations, and by a whole number of political parties. As is evidenced by the results of a public opinion poll taken recently by a government organisation, more than 63 percent of the country firmly come out against deployment of the new U.S. first-strike nuclear-missile weapons on Dutch soil.

FRENCH MEDIA DISTORT TU-134 PLANE INCIDENT

PM 241715 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report; "France; A Vile Concoction"]

[Text] Paris, 20 Apr -- Some French press organs, deliberately distorting the real state of affairs, have disseminated reports alleging that a Soviet TU-134 passenger aircraft flying from Moscow to Marseilles deviated from its set course and traveled through a zone banned to foreign aircraft.

A careful check carried out by the Soviet authorities on the basis of documents on board and recordings of conversations between the Soviet crew and the French traffic control services has established that the Soviet aircraft adhered strictly to all the rules in operation over French territory and did not deviate one iota from the orders of the French ground controller.

This has also been acknowledged by the French authorities themselves, who confirmed that they have no complaints concerning the Soviet crew's actions. On behalf of the head of the French Government, a statement has been published explaining that the Soviet aircraft was following the course set for it by the French ground control center.

IRAQ'S RAMADAN CONTINUES TALKS IN MOSCOW

Television Coverage

LD252259 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 25 April carries an announcer-read report over video of today's USSR-Iraqi talks in the Kremlin.

The television report concludes: "The talks were attended on the Soviet side by Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Comrade Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister; and Comrade Ogarkov, USSR first deputy defense minister; and on the Iraqi side by Yasin, minister of industry and minerals; Saqqaf, deputy foreign minister; and Al-Faysal, Iraqi ambassador to the Soviet Union."

The report is accompanied by shots of the delegations facing each other across a table. The video shows, from left to right, Arkhipov, Tikhonov, unidentified person, Ogarkov, Korniyenko, unidentified person.

Ramadan, Arkhipov Resume Talks

JN251703 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, 25 Apr (INA) -- The Iraqi and Soviet sides resumed their talks here today. Another session of talks was held with the Iraqi side being led by Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolutionary Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, and the Soviet side being led by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The two sides continued their talks on all issues that may contribute in the present and future toward expanding and promoting Iraqi-Soviet cooperation in the economic, commercial, and technical fields.

Ramadan and Arkhipov stressed the importance of strengthening and developing joint cooperation between Iraq and the USSR in the service of the two friendly peoples.

BRUTENTS-LED DELEGATION CONCLUDES SYRIAN VISIT

PM251348 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Useful Meetings"]

[Text] Damascus, 21 Apr -- The CPSU delegation headed by K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, has had a meeting here with the leadership of the Syrian Communist Party headed by Y. Faysal, deputy general secretary of the party's Central Committee. The great significance of Soviet-Syrian cooperation and of the Soviet Union's support for the Arab people's just national aspirations was emphasized.

The delegation also had a meeting with R. al-Asad, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command and vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The CPSU delegation returned to Moscow 20 April.

LATEST TRENDS IN U.S. AFRICA POLICY HIT

PM251555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4-5

[Vladimir Kudryavtsev "Political Observer's Opinion": "Beware of Greeks"]

[Text] A few days ago the New York NBC television company reported that the beginning of April U.S. President R. Reagan signed Directive 138, in which, according to the TV company, he ordered that preemptive strikes and counterstrikes be carried out against terrorists in order to frustrate their actions. From this stem practical measures in the form of stepping up the gathering of intelligence information, creating paramilitary U.S. subunits, and so on, and so forth.

It would appear that there is nothing sensational in this new step by the U.S. Administration since Directive 138 follows logically from everything previously said by the President, his secretary of state, and his defense secretary about U.S. claims to the role of leader of the whole world and about the role of armed force in implementing these claims. Thus, recently in his address at Georgetown University, which the Western press saw as a policy speech in light of the upcoming presidential elections, Reagan stated plainly that "without force there can be no effective diplomacy or talks, no reliable democracy or lasting peace." Apparently certain people in the West are already accustomed to this and are not drawing the proper conclusions. But wrongly, since the ripples from the policy of bellicose U.S. hegemonism radiate out thousands of kilometers from U.S. shores. And we must seriously consider the possible consequences of Washington's rash steps while there is still time.

Of course, when Directive 138 is mentioned people look primarily at U.S. policy vis-a-vis Central America. There, the directive is essentially already being implemented, which is evidenced by the scandalous facts of indirect and direct U.S. armed interference in the internal affairs of that regions' sovereign states. It is not for nothing that the U.S. ruling circles regard the armed intervention in Grenada as a "model" for preemptive military operations, though these operations have brought the United States nothing but shame.

But this is only the first ripple radiating from the center of present-day militarism. The second ripple passes hypothetically through the latitudes of the Near East and Persian Gulf region. The defeat of U.S. imperialism in Lebanon does not remove this threat. Indeed the hegemonists themselves do not conceal the fact that the Near East "epic" is by no means ended. The situation there is such that every day if not every hour threatens a new outburst either from Washington's strategic ally, Israel, or from the Marines supported by the ships of the U.S. Navy. The world public's vigilance is still high vis-a-vis this wave of U.S. "preemptive" piracy, since the events developing following the withdrawal of the so-called Multinational Force from Lebanon provide no grounds for any tranquillity.

There is also a third ripple, which has perhaps not yet reached the critical mark, but which potentially contains the threat of transforming the African continent into something similar to Central America or the Near East. Recently the United States has significantly intensified its attention (and we know what are the normal "reasons" for such attentiveness by Washington!) toward the African region. Let us recall that U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz delivered a speech on U.S. policy in Africa in February this year at the Boston Council of International Affairs. There is no denying that he and other leading figures in the Reagan administration are zealous in terms of proofs of U.S. "friendship" with the African peoples and U.S. readiness to provide them with all kinds of "assistance" in economic development.

Shultz in Boston also feigned to be a friend of Africa, but exposed himself by expounding the points of U.S. interest in the affairs of the African Continent. What points are these? The first is the U.S. geopolitical interest, since important strategic paths pass through Africa and the seas around it. The second is that Africa is part of the world economic system possessing important raw materials. The third is that Africa is important to the United States in the political sense, since it is starting to play a prominent role in diplomacy, particularly in the United Nations. And the fourth is that 11 percent of the U.S. population can trace their ancestry back to Africa. It is easy to observe that all the points enumerated by Shultz as "Africa's friend" are an expression of exclusively U.S. interests and make no mention of the interests of Africa itself: for instance, the consolidation of state independence, the elimination of the domination of multinational monopolies in the economies of African countries, the achievement of economic independence, and so forth.

The United States has been trying (and indeed is now trying in a new shape) to realize its imperialist interests in Africa by military pressure, and partly by direct military operations via racist South Africa, proclaimed essentially as a strategic ally. So far nothing has come of this. When it comes to reversing Africa's development by military means, even in conditions of economic difficulties, frequent coups, diverse foreign policy orientations, and so forth, the racists have bitten off more than they can chew, despite having teeth strengthened with American steel crowns. However the Western press interprets the events in southern Africa, the imperialists and their racist assistants have demonstrably failed to break the will of the independent African states by armed force. Addressing an Angolan trade union congress, President J. Eduardo dos Santos said that "South Africa has been unable to achieve its ends by military means." The Congolese newspaper MWETI wrote that "the United States is now making efforts to achieve with the aid of talks what South Africa failed to achieve using overt force and pressure."

Judging by the statements of Reagan and Shultz, the main U.S. emphasis in Africa is currently being put on economic means of subjecting African countries to its diktat. Here the United States does not shrink from exploiting for these purposes the serious and complex economic situation of many African countries, which have still by no means overcome the legacy of colonialism.

The United States and its racist ally are striving to destruct the African peoples who are mounting a struggle for economic and social independence. The imperialists are gambling on private enterprise, playing on the petit bourgeois sentiments of the middle stratum of African countries and striving to attract the national bourgeoisie to their side. The United States, Shultz said in Boston, "will, as before, put the emphasis on the development of the private sector in Africa."

At Georgetown University Reagan tempted the African countries which have not yet chosen their path of development with the "free market miracle" and said that the "new initiative" of the United States in the sphere of economic policy in Africa is aimed at supporting the development of private enterprise in African countries. And there is no need to say that this "initiative" is aimed against the policy of nationalization of the main sectors of national economy and completely against the creation of a state sector, which might support a state political organism.

The "initiative" fits in completely with the doctrine of intimidation and preemptive actions against sovereign states whose policy does not suit the U.S. imperialists. If the "initiative" is to be the carrot, intimidation is the stick. This duplicitous U.S. policy in Africa, in particular, is designed exclusively to satisfy Washington's hegemonist strivings. In short: Beware of Greeks bearing gifts!

U.S. INVOLVING ISRAEL IN NICARAGUAN CONFLICT

LD242134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1648 GMT 24 Apr 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] The American television company NBC has reported that Israel is supplying arms to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries at the request of the U.S. CIA. This brief but, I would say, most important report will be commented upon by my colleague Viktor Anikin:

[Anikin] The news that the Israelis are supplying arms to the counterrevolutionary groups entrenched in Honduras and Costa Rica, for all its sensationalism, cannot be called unexpected. For a long time the rulers of Tel Aviv have built up close relations with pro-American regimes in Central America, which receive not only political and financial, but also military support from the Zionist leadership of Israel. Anastasio Somoza, the Nicaraguan dictator overthrown by the people's revolution 5 years ago, enjoyed the particular favor of the latter. The fact that this favor from Tel Aviv has passed down to the Somozist remnants and to other betrayers of the Nicaraguan people causes no amazement. More noteworthy is another aspect of the report on military cooperation between Israel and the Nicaraguan counterrevolution, that is, the fact that it was set up at the request of the American intelligence services, and thus with the blessing of the White House.

At present, the Reagan administration is striving to somehow wash clean the not just tainted but completely soiled reputation of the U.S. CIA, which has been entrusted with the bloody mission of smothering the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua. It is known just what widespread protests in the world, even in the United States itself, are aroused by the undeclared war which the quiet Americans are waging through the Nicaraguan bandits who are, incidentally, trained and armed by the very same CIA.

But the recent operation by CIA agents to mine the approaches to Nicaraguan ports immediately provoked a storm of protests and condemnation over the piratical actions of the United States against the sovereign Central American state. Clearly distinguishable in this storm were the voices of the U.S. allies in NATO. In such a situation, the White House recalled its closest partner in state terrorism, Israel, since the basis for this matter was reached last year in the form of an agreement on military and strategic cooperation between Washington and Tel Aviv. The international piracy that was so brilliantly demonstrated in the pairing of the United States and Israel in Lebanon has been brought to Central America as well and, according to a report in THE WASHINGTON POST, Israeli participation in it is not limited just to arms supplies.

The question of drawing Tel Aviv further into the subversive activity against the Sandinist government will be one of the main issues at the forthcoming American-Israeli talks next week in Washington. According to the paper, the White House intends to include the Israelis in the financing and management of operations by the forces of the Nicaraguan counterrevolution.

U.S. 'MERCENARIES' ATTACK NICARAGUAN TOWNS

LD250927 Moscow TASS in English 0809 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Managua April 24 TASS -- Over the past week U.S. mercenaries staged armed attacks on such northern settlements as Cirinhuas, San Gabriel, La Paz and Vamblancinto. The bandits were repelled, however, by the fire of the people's militia units and fighting men of the Sandinist army.

The north of Jinotega Department was a scene of most fierce fighting. The Somozist cutthroats listed more than 70 people killed in the zone of Kilambe Mountain range and near San Sebastian settlement. Defenders of the Sandinist revolution also inflicted several defeats on the enemy in the southern part of Nueva Guinea. A total of 120 counterrevolutionaries were destroyed over the past seven days. Dozens of the CIA mercenaries were wounded or taken prisoner.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA ON CIA PLANS TO USE CW

LD251912 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Managua April 25 TASS -- Coordinator of the guiding Council of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega told a TASS correspondent that the plans of criminal war against the Republic of Nicaragua worked out by the CIA envisage the use of chemical weapons. During a conversation with foreign journalists in Managua, Daniel Ortega said that the Reagan administration is intensifying the aggression against Nicaragua and trying to frustrate the efforts of Latin American countries, members of the "Contadora Group" who hamper the militaristic designs of the White House. Despite the United States' intrigues, the "Contadora Group" continues to be an important instrument of the struggle for peace in Central America, Daniel Ortega said.

DAMAGED TANKER LUGANSK RETURNS TO NOVOROSSIYSK

PM251034 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS special correspondents V. Kalishevskiy, N. Styazhkin: "The 'Lugansk' Comes Home"]

[Text] Novorossiysk, 19 Apr -- The tanker Lugansk was cordially and ceremonially greeted today in its home port after falling victim to sabotage organized by the U.S. special services off Nicaragua's shores.

Thousands of Novorossiysk inhabitants went to the port. They carried banners saying: "The forces of peace will conquer!" and "Hands off Nicaragua!"

You could see in the eyes of each of the welcomers the question: How are things there, on board? The duty operators of the port radio communications system gave TASS correspondents the opportunity to talk with the tanker's Captain A. Azov even before mooring was completed. Through the radio telephone handset we heard a confident, calm voice:

"There has been serious damage to the ship. After the voyage it will need repairs, and damaged equipment and pipes will have to be replaced. We managed to fix the hole by our own efforts. The crew fulfilled their international duty with honor and delivered the peaceful freight necessary to the Nicaraguan people as intended, intact and safe."

We asked how the wounded crew members were feeling.

"The mate N. Tretyakov and seaman A. Samkharadze had to be hospitalized immediately after the explosion. The medical personnel at Sandino Port gave them timely, skilled help. Now both of them are on the mend. They have returned home with us. Here they will continue their treatment, together with boatswain V. Zelenov, seaman V. Stroganov, and fourth mechanic V. Vayukhin."

The Lugansk is a Novorossiysk Shipping Line veteran. It has plied the seas and oceans for more than two decades. All this time senior seaman G. Malevoniy has served on the ship. This is how the veteran seaman describes what happened a month ago off the coast of distant Nicaragua:

"While we were maneuvering to enter Sandino Bay, it was sunny with excellent visibility. Suddenly there was a mighty explosion on board, near the forecastle. The tanker developed a list and water poured through the hole."

At the critical moment all the crew members displayed courage and complete composure.

Now the tanker is berthed. The ladder is lowered and the Lugansk seamen fall into the arms of their relatives and fellow countrymen. There are kisses and tears of joy. A rally was held then and there on the wharf of the maritime station.

A resolution condemning the U.S. Administration's international terrorism was unanimously adopted by the participants in the rally. For selflessness and resolute actions in a critical situation, the crew members who particularly distinguished themselves were awarded the badge of "Honored Worker of the Maritime Fleet," and many of the tanker's seamen were awarded honor certificates of the Novorossiysk Maritime Shipping Line, the gorkom, and the gorispolkom.

U.S. ELIMINATING GRENADIAN GAINS WITH OCCUPATION

LD242218 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 24 TASS -- TASS commentator Oleg Kolesnikov writes:

The international progressive public has evaluated the bandit aggression of the United States against sovereign Grenada as a crude act of international brigandage. Today, half a year after the start of the U.S. invasion of that tiny island in the Caribbean, protests are continuing worldwide against the unlawful occupation of Grenada, whose freedom and independence have now been trampled underfoot by the Pentagon's studded boot.

Fifteen hundred occupiers, including American Marines and CIA agents stay in that country up to now under the pretext of ensuring its security. Every month and a half, the London GUARDIAN writes, transport ships with reinforcements come to the shores of Grenada. American soldiers round up and arrest people on the slightest suspicion of dissent, are psychologically masterminding Grenadians.

Up to now many figures and activists of the New Jewel Movement Party remain behind the bars. For days American war helicopters based on the airport in Point Salines, which was built with the assistance of Cuba solely for the development of tourism, circle over the island. At the present time a U.S. military base is under construction there and Grenadians are strictly barred from it. The country is being speedily turned into Washington's another "unsinkable aircraft carrier."

The occupation of Grenada has been the most tragic event in its history. The American "liberators" have prohibited the activities of the progressive public organizations, clamped down severe press censorship and are eliminating the socio-economic gains of the Grenadian people. Over the past several months the unemployment rate has reached almost 30 per cent.

The United States monopolies are now laying their hands on the whole exports of Grenada and tourism, one of the most lucrative branches of the economy, while state sector businesses are being turned over to private owners.

The United States has occupied a state, which is very small in its territory and the number of population, and now it is trying to legalize the "right" to exercise its imperial diktat in the Caribbean and all over the region, which the Reagan administration is not ashamed to describe as "backyards of the United States".

Literally the other day, the Pentagon awarded special medals practically to all cutthroats who participated in the capture of the island. The presentation of awards to the "heroes" who mercilessly made short work of unarmed people, has been another link in the propaganda campaign of the White House whose aim is to whip up a chauvinistic hysteria in the country and convince the Americans of the "admissibility" of the use of U.S. troops abroad.

The Pentagon only awaits an order from President Reagan in order to launch combat operations in Central America, the American press said. As the NEW YORK TIMES says, in the course of a year the U.S. war department was building up the strength of the American Armed Forces in the region and putting up their new military facilities and installations. Washington's aggressive preparations are spearheaded above all against revolutionary Nicaragua and the Salvadorean patriotic forces. Intoxicated with the "success" in Grenada, President Reagan is not above repeating the "blitzkrieg" in Central America. To all appearances, he has not learned the sorry lessons of his predecessors in the White House who drew America into the dirty war in Vietnam. There is no need to remind the end of this adventure which became a national disgrace to all honest Americans.

FORMER GRENADIAN MINISTER ASSAILS U.S. OCCUPATION

LD241002 Moscow TASS in English 0706 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Georgetown April 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Kanishchev reports:

The "U.S. troops withdrawal" from Grenada widely publicized at the end of last year has proven to be just a soap bubble of U.S. propaganda. About 1,500 invaders, including U.S. Marines, CIA officers and troops and police of the puppet "Caribbean force" supervised by them remain on the island, Kendrick Radix, Grenada's former justice minister, has stated. The aggressors, he said in a TASS interview, have established on Grenada a regime of military occupation. The streets of Saint George's are patrolled by beefed-up motorised units of the U.S.-"Caribbean force" and assault helicopters, based at Point Salines Airport, which was being built with Cuba's assistance exclusively for civilian purposes, are constantly circling overhead.

Invaders continue to arrest and interrogate former army servicemen and members of the people's militia, and also members of the New Jewel Movement Party. The arbitrariness of the invaders makes itself felt virtually in everything, in the strict censorship of the mass media, in a ban on the activities of mass organizations that existed under the people's government, and in the reversal of the socio-economic achievements of the Grenadian people. The Grenadian population are constantly exposed to brainwashing in an anti-communist and anti-Cuban spirit ever since the U.S. invasion. U.S. reactionary propaganda attacks the New Jewel Movement Party while supporting right-of-centre pro-American parties and political groupings.

The former justice minister stressed that the U.S. economic aid to his country that is being touted by the present-day puppet administration of Grenada is nothing short of deception of the population. The United States has not yet given Grenada a single cent for development, he said. All U.S. "aid" consists of funds for military purposes, namely, for the maintenance and equipping of the occupation troops. The existing situation only further aggravates Grenada's financial and economic dependence on the United States.

SUPREME SOVIET APPROVES DRAFT ON SCHOOL REFORM

PM191507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 84 First Edition pp 3, 4

["Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools Approved by the CPSU Central Committee 10 April and by the USSR Supreme Soviet 12 April"]

[Text] The party's course toward the systematic and comprehensive improvement of developed socialism, fuller revelation of its humanistic nature, and further enhancement of man's creative activity poses great and responsible tasks before the Soviet school.

The present time is marked by profound transformations in all spheres of people's life -- physical production, social relations, and spiritual culture. The scientific and technical revolution is expanding increasingly widely. A transition to the intensive development of the economy is in progress. Large-scale, comprehensive socioeconomic programs are being implemented. Important problems concerning the development of socialist democracy, the consolidation of the Soviet way of life, and the formation of the new man are being resolved.

The ambitious tasks at the end of the present century and the start of the coming one will be resolved by those who are taking their places at school desks today. They will have to continue the cause of Great October and will carry on their shoulders the responsibility for the country's historical fate, the all-around progress of society, and its successful advance along the path of communist building.

The party sees it as its task to educate, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized, "Young people who are able not only to assimilate the experience of older generations but also to enrich it with their own accomplishments."

The school reform, being mapped out in accordance with the program precepts of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, pursues the goal of elevating the work of the school to a qualitatively new level corresponding with the conditions and requirements of the society of developed socialism. This is a highly important matter, affecting the interests of each family and of the entire Soviet people.

I. The School Under Conditions of the Improvement of Developed Socialism

1 -- The formation and development of the socialist system of public education are inseparable from the history of Soviet society and the heroic revolutionary and labor accomplishments of our people. Great October and the victory of socialism have given the working people the broadest opportunities to master knowledge and all the riches of spiritual culture, to manifest their talents and gifts. A school, genuinely for the people, was created for the first time in world history, which actually ensures the equality of all citizens in the acquisition of education regardless of race or nationality, sex, attitude toward religion, property status, or social position. Socialism affirms the high prestige attaching to knowledge and culture and to honest labor for the benefit of society.

The great Lenin stood at the fountainhead of the Soviet system of public education. The Communist Party and the Soviet state are consistently implementing Lenin's ideas of a uniform polytechnical labor school.

Within a very brief period of history the country has taken the stride from mass illiteracy to universal secondary education for young people. A system of vocational and technical education has been established, which has become the basic source for

the systematic training and veritable forge of highly skilled workers cadres. Higher and secondary specialized education has been widely developed. The educational standards of classes and social groups, nations and ethnic groups, men and women have been substantially evened out.

The creation and development of the Soviet educational system was an important factor in the assertion of socialist civilization and in the gigantic leap toward the summits of modern science, technology, and culture that has been accomplished by the land of the soviets. This is a major contribution to the treasury of world experience in socialist transformations, an inspiring example for the states embarking on the path of building the new life, and a convincing demonstration of socialism's historical advantages over capitalism.

2 -- At the present stage the interests of the rapid and harmonious development of the economy and culture, of the improvement of social relations and the political superstructure, and of man himself as the main productive force and supreme asset of society demand a new and broader approach toward the instruction and education of the rising generations. The party is striving to ensure that man in our country is nurtured not simply as a repository of a certain body of knowledge, but primarily as a citizen of the socialist society and an active builder of communism with his characteristic ideological principles, morals, and interests and with high standards of labor and behavior.

The urgent tasks concerning the improvement of the entire matter of educating young people and of their political, labor, and moral upbringing of reform of general educational and vocational schools. The school must rear, train, and nurture the young generations with maximum consideration of the social conditions under which they will live and work.

All sectors of the national economy will have to be brought into line with the most advanced levels of science and technology, production will have to be widely automated, and a fundamental rise in labor productivity will have to be ensured together with the production of products to equal the best international standards. All this requires from the young person on the threshold of independent life -- whether he is an engineer, technician, or worker -- the most modern education, high intellectual and physical development, profound knowledge of the scientific, technical, and economic fundamentals of production, and a conscientious and creative attitude toward labor.

The social function of education is also being substantially enriched. While providing the high standard of knowledge necessary for the continuation of studies at VUZes, the school must at the same time orient young people toward socially useful labor in the national economy and prepare them for it. Labor education must be considered as the most important factor for molding the personality and as a means of satisfying the national economy's labor resources requirements. The present way of organizing training, upbringing, and vocational orientation still fails to meet these requirements. The nurturing in every young person of a conscious need to labor through the joint efforts of the school, the family, the production collectives, the mass media, literature and the arts, and of our entire community, constitutes a task of paramount economic, social, and moral significance.

Greater demands are being made of the ideological and political upbringing of young people and of the shaping of their Marxist-Leninist world outlook and their sense of responsibility, organization, and discipline. The party sees the higher ideological integrity, and level of education and vocational training of the new generations of Soviet people as an important prerequisite for the deepening of socialist democracy and the increasingly wide and more effective participation by the masses in the management of production and of state and social affairs. Under the conditions of sharply

exacerbated international situation it is necessary to enhance vigilance against the intrigues of the aggressive forces of imperialism, engaging in brazen attacks against socialism and calculating on the political inexperience of young people.

The school reform also pursues the goal of overcoming a number of negative phenomena and serious shortcomings and omissions which have accumulated in the activity of the schools. The structure of education should be improved, the quality of general educational, labor, and vocational training must be enhanced substantially, wider use must be made of active forms and methods and technical means of training, and the principle of the unity of training and upbringing and close links between family, school, and the community must be purposefully implemented.

It is necessary to resolutely extirpate any instances of formalism in the content and methods of instructional and educational work, in the life of schools, and in the assessment of students' knowledge, and to overcome the so-called percentage-mania.

3 -- Implementing the reform of the general educational and vocational schools means resolving the following fundamental tasks:

Raising the quality of education and upbringing; ensuring a higher scientific standard in the teaching of each subject, the sound mastery of the fundaments of science, and an improvement in ideological, political, labor, and moral upbringing and in esthetic and physical development; improving curriculums and syllabuses, textbooks and study aids and training methods; eliminating the overloading of students and the excessive complexity of study material;

Fundamentally improving the way labor education, training, and vocational orientation is organized in general educational schools; stepping up the polytechnical and practical thrust of teaching; considerably expanding the training of highly skilled worker cadres in the system of vocational and technical training; achieving a transition to universal vocational education of young people;

Enhancing the responsibility of students for the quality of study and the observance of study and labor discipline and enhancing their social activity on the basis of developing self-management [samoupravlenkye] in pupil collectives;

Enhancing the social prestige of the teacher and the master of production training and their theoretical and practical training and fully meeting the public education system's requirements for pedagogical cadres; raising the wages and improving the material and domestic conditions of pedagogical workers; Strengthening the material and technical base of educational establishments and of preschool and extramural institutions;

Improving the structure of general educational and vocational schools and the management of public education.

II. The Structure of General Secondary and Vocational Education

4 -- It is proposed to establish the following structure for general secondary and vocational education:

Primary school -- grades one through four;

Incomplete secondary school -- grades five through nine;

Secondary general educational and vocational school -- grades 10 and 11 of the general educational school;

Secondary vocational and technical schools;

Secondary specialized educational establishments.

The secondary general educational school will become an 11-year school. It is proposed to begin the training of children in schools a year earlier, from the age of 6. Conditions for this have been prepared by the development of the system of preschool education that now covers the absolute majority of children, and by the experience of their instruction in kindergartens and schools. It is proposed that the transition to the training of 6-year-old children in schools will be gradually implemented over a number of years, starting in 1986, in line with the creation of additional places for pupils and the training of teacher cadres and bearing in mind the parents' wishes, the level of children's development, and local conditions. At the first stage some children will enter school at the age of 7, while the training of 6-year-old children will proceed according to a uniform syllabus both at schools and in the senior groups at kindergartens.

In the primary school (grades one through four) the duration of study will increase by 1 year, which will make it possible to ensure that children acquire more thorough instruction in reading, writing, and computation, and elementary labor skills, while simultaneously reducing the load on pupils and facilitating their subsequent mastery of the fundamentals of science.

The incomplete secondary school (grades five through nine) provides, as at present, for the study of the fundamentals of science over 5 years. On graduating from the ninth grade, the 15-year-old students will have acquired their incomplete secondary education. The task of the general labor training of adolescents will have been basically resolved. Conditions are created, in conjunction with vocational orientation measures to facilitate their choice of a vocation for the future. The 9-year school is the basis for acquiring general secondary and vocational education via different channels.

The secondary general educational and vocational school includes grades 10 and 11 of the general educational schools, the vocational and technical schools, and the secondary specialized educational establishments. It provides the universal secondary education of young people and their labor and vocational training.

5 -- The correlation between the batches of ninth-grade graduates undergoing further training will take shape in accordance with the national economy's requirements and with due consideration to the propensities and abilities of students, the wishes of parents, and the recommendations of school pedagogic councils. The number and proportion of ninth-grade graduates entering secondary vocational and technical schools will approximately double in the long term. The specific characteristics of individual regions, cities, and rural areas must be taken into account during this process.

Students in grades 8 through 11 are given an opportunity to study in greater depth individual subjects of their choice from the physical and mathematical, chemical and biological, or social science and humanities branches of learning with the help of optional studies. Labor training in the 10th and 11th grades is combined with the mastery of mass trades required in physical production and the nonproductive sphere.

In order to acquire higher qualification or master a more complex trade, graduates from the secondary general educational school will enter 1-year courses in secondary vocational and technical schools, 2- or 3-year courses in secondary specialized educational establishments, or enter VUZes. Some of them will go to work in the national economy in accordance with the labor training acquired in the 11-year secondary school.

Bearing in mind the wishes of young people, of their parents and of the labor collectives, it will be expedient to study the question of possibly lowering the age limits for a number of trades.

In this way, over one or two 5-year plan periods, the universal secondary education of young people will be supplemented with the universal vocational education of young people. All young people will be given an opportunity to master a trade prior to starting their labor activity. In the long term, this will lead to the rapprochement and merger [obyedineniye] of the general education school and the vocational school, which will be a further development and implementation of Lenin's ideas about the uniform polytechnical labor school.

6 -- The various types of vocational and technical education establishments that currently exist will be reorganized into a uniform type of education establishment -- the "secondary vocational and technical slchool" with the corresponding vocational departments and forms and duration of tuition geared to the educational level of entrants. Ninth-grade graduates are training in secondary vocational and technical schools for 3 years as a rule, acquiring a trade and completing their general secondary education. To acquire higher qualifications or a complex trade, graduates from the 11-year school will enter the corresponding departments of secondary vocational and technical schools with a period of training up to 1 year.

The secondary vocational and technical schools specialize in the training of highly skilled workers for the relevant national economic sectors and are established under production associations, enterprises, construction sites, and organizations, and in rural areas under rayon agro-industrial associations, sovkhozes, kolkhozes, and interfarm enterprises. The interrelationship between base enterprises and vocational and technicsl schools is governed by regulations to be approved by the USSR Council of Ministers.

7 -- An important role in the training of young people has to be played by the secondary specialized educational establishments (technical colleges, pedagogical and medical colleges, and others). They train skilled specialists and organizers for the primary levels of production, education, medical service, culture, and the services sphere, replenish the ranks of the most numerous detachment of specialists in the national economy, and simultaneously participate in the solution of the tasks of universal secondary education. It is necessary to further enhance the quality of the training of specialists with secondary specialized education who are needed by the national economy.

Recently there has been an expansion in the technical college training of young people who have completed their secondary education. It is expedient also to retain the incomplete secondary school as a source for filling places at these educational establishments. It is necessary to develop the experiment of training specialists with a higher education from among the graduates of secondary specialized educational establishments on the basis of reduced training periods.

8 -- Evening (shift) and correspondence schools are preserved for working young people who do not have secondary education, at which they receive a part-time general secondary education. It is necessary to eliminate serious shortcomings in the maintenance and organization of the activity of these schools, to improve the quality of the teaching and educational process, and to put in order the planning of intakes of students.

9 -- The improvement of the work of general educational and vocational schools and the creation of equal conditions for VUZ entry for graduates of those schools provide new opportunities for the further improvement of the training of specialists with a higher education. The social base for making up the body of students at VUZes will expand and the responsible and conscientious attitude of young people toward the acquisition of higher education will be enhanced.

The aim is to elaborate new rules for VUZ admission, providing here for the abolition of the regulation regarding taking into account the average certification rating during the competitive enrollment of secondary school graduates into VUZes.

III. Improving the Quality of the Training and Educational Process

10 -- The most important and enduring task of the Soviet school is to give the rising generation profound and sound knowledge of the basics of science, to develop skills and ability, to apply them in practice; and to mold a materialist world outlook. The curriculums and syllabuses, textbooks and visual study aids will have to be brought in line with the requirements of socioeconomic, scientific, and technical progress and with the specific age characteristics of students.

In order to improve the content of education it is necessary:

To determine precisely the list and volume of material of subjects being studied and eliminate the overloading of curriculums and textbooks by deleting any unnecessarily complex or secondary material;

To lay out with extreme precision the fundamental concepts and main ideas of study disciplines and ensure that they reflect properly the latest achievements of science and practice;

To radically improve the way that labor education, training, and vocational orientation is organized in general educational schools; to step up the polytechnical thrust of the content of education: More attention must be given to practical and laboratory studies and to the demonstration of the technological application of the laws of physics, chemistry, biology, and other sciences, thus laying the foundations for the labor training and vocational orientation of young people;

To arm the students with knowledge and the skills of using modern computers, to ensure the broad application of computers in the training process, and establish specialized school and interschool workrooms for this purpose;

To determine for each subject and grade the optimal volume of abilities and skills that must be mastered by the students.

Strict continuity of instruction and education and a uniform level of general educational training must be ensured in schools, vocational and technical schools, and secondary specialized educational establishments, taking into account the specific features of national educational establishments. Additional measures must be taken to improve the conditions for studying, in parallel with the native language, the Russian language, which has been voluntarily adopted by Soviet people as a means of communication between nations. Fluency in the Russian language must become a norm for young people graduating from secondary educational establishments.

For the purpose of more efficiently realizing one of the party's chief tasks -- the comprehensive and harmonious development of the individual -- it is necessary to draw up recommendations for a comprehensive approach to upbringing work in educational establishments providing for the coordination of effort in all directions of communist education -- ideological, political, labor, moral, aesthetic, and physical.

11 -- Special attention must be given in secondary vocational and technical schools to general educational training. It is necessary to ensure that students acquire a sound mastery of the fundamentals of science and of the technical, agronomical, economic, and other specialized subjects that are particularly linked with the development of new equipment, technologies, and automatic manipulators (industrial robots).

Fuller use must be made of the great opportunities provided by the system of vocational and technical education to improve the quality of training of worker cadres.

New syllabuses for students' production training and production practice will have to be elaborated jointly with the ministries and base enterprises, proceeding from the uniform requirements for the training of workers in a given trade or specialized skill. Production practice must be acquired within the best teams and links under the leadership of mentors, production innovators, and labor veterans.

12 -- The forms, methods, and means of training must be improved. In parallel with tuition periods, which are the basic form of the study process, the senior grades at schools, vocational and technical schools, and secondary specialized educational establishments must make wider use of lectures, seminar work, discussions, practical training, and consultations. The teachers and parents must accustom the students to work more actively with their books and other sources of knowledge and to help them develop their own independent thinking.

The task is being set of reducing the number of students per classroom, gradually bringing it down to 30 for grades 1 through 9 and to 25 for grades 10 and 11.

The current textbooks and study aids for all courses must be improved and new ones created. Lofty ideological integrity and scientific approach, intelligibility and brevity, accuracy, clarity and lively presentation, and improvement of the methodological apparatus -- these are the immutable requirements to be met by each textbook. The best teachers, experienced methodologists, and eminent scientists must be recruited to write them, and measures must be implemented to provide additional incentives for the work of authors. Printing capacities and the production of high-quality materials for the publication of textbooks in the languages of the USSR's peoples must be expanded. The requirements regarding study, reference, and popular scientific works on the fundamentals of science and optional courses must be fully met.

13 -- The shaping of students' Marxist-Leninist world outlook is an immutable foundation of their communist upbringing. It is important that the teaching of both social and natural science disciplines should develop among students firm materialistic concepts, atheistic views, the ability to correctly interpret natural and social phenomena and to act in accordance with our world outlook principles.

It is necessary for the teaching of subjects in the social sciences and humanities field to vividly and intelligibly reveal the paths of the revolutionary renovation of the world, the fundamental principles and historical advantages of socialism, and the reactionary and antipeople essence of capitalism, to provide convincing answers -- from class positions -- to the questions of modern social life which perturb young people, and to demonstrate the inevitable victory of the ideas of communism. At lessons in history, social science, literature, and other subjects, the students must be consistently taught the ability to uphold their communist convictions and to be implacable toward petty bourgeois attitudes, parasitism, and consumerism. Broader use must be made of the active forms of tuition by giving them greater practical thrust and extirpating blind dogmatism and sketchiness. It is deemed necessary to increase the study time devoted to social sciences. A uniform social science textbook must be developed for all types of secondary educational establishments.

14 -- The molding of conscientious citizens with firm communist convictions must be considered of paramount importance in ideological and political education. All elements of the study and educational process and the entire social life of the school must work to this end. Young people must be educated on the basis of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the examples of the life and activity of K. Marx, F. Engels, and V.I. Lenin, and on the basis of the historical experience of the CPSU.

The students' education in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, of fraternal friendship among the USSR's peoples, must be intensified. The activity of sociopolitical clubs, museums, study circles, and lecture bureaus must be galvanized. Excursions and treks to places of revolutionary, labor, and combat glory must be organized regularly. The organization of political information must be improved. The skills of political self-education must be developed. Party workers, the best propaganda cadres, Znaniye Society lecturers, and party veterans must be widely involved in the sociopolitical education of students. The mass media must be active and constant assistants to teachers, families, and the public. It is necessary to expand television and radio educational broadcasts, improve their content, and ensure the propaganda and dissemination of leading experience and the exemplary organization of young people's education.

Fuller use in educational work must be made of the Soviet state's symbols -- the anthem, flag, and state emblem of the USSR, the anthems, flags, and state emblems of union republics, state awards and badges of distinction, and also of symbols used in the Young Pioneer and Komsomol organizations. Every young person on the threshold of life must know the USSR Constitution and the Constitution of his own republic and be guided by them.

15 -- Moral and legal education is of exceptionally great importance in the shaping of the new man. "The entire business of the upbringing, education, and instruction of modern youth," V.I. Lenin stressed, "must be a matter of nurturing communist morality in young people" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 41, p 309). All educational work must be organized on the basis of the unbreakable unity between knowledge, convictions and actions, words and deeds. The school must cultivate an inner need to live and act according to the principles of communist morality and to strictly observe the rules of socialist communal life and the Soviet laws.

It is very important to nurture, from the early years of life, a spirit of collectivism and exactingness toward oneself and one another, honesty and truthfulness, kindness and adherence to principle, staunchness and courageousness of character. New "rules for students" must be drawn up. Provisions must be made in them for enhancing schoolchildren's responsibility for the quality of studies and observance of study, labor, and social discipline. A system of incentives for diligence in studies and labor is to be introduced.

16 -- It is a most important task to improve considerably the artistic education and aesthetic upbringing of students. It is necessary to develop their sense of beauty and nurture high aesthetic tastes and the ability to understand and value works of art, historical and architectural monuments, and the beauty and richness of nature in their motherland. Better use must be made for this purpose of the opportunities provided by each subject in the curriculum and especially by literature, music, fine arts, and aesthetics, which possess great cognitive and educational force. It is necessary to expand the training of teachers in these disciplines in specialized VUZ faculties and ensure the teaching of subjects in the aesthetic field in all grades by qualified specialists. Assistance in this must be provided by the creative unions of the artistic intelligentsia, and by all cultural institutions. Teaching and educational complexes making it possible to organically combine general education with musical, artistic, and physical development are to be created by way of an experiment. The work by amateur talent circles should be organized everywhere in educational establishments, Young Pioneers' houses, clubs, and palaces of culture, and constant attention must be given to their repertoire. A reliable barrier must be set up to block the infiltration of unprincipled, vulgar, and base spiritual works into the milieu of young people.

17 -- Socialist society is vitally interested in ensuring that its young generation grows up physically developed, healthy, full of joie de vivre, and ready for labor and for the defense of the motherland.

It is necessary to organize daily physical culture periods for all students during lesson time, outside school hours, and in sports groups and to provide the necessary conditions for this. Each school, each vocational and technical school, and all education and training institutions must have sports halls and grounds, well supplied with apparatus and equipment.

Broader use must be made of the facilities of sports organizations and clubs, enterprises, and institutions for the physical training of students.

Greater attention must be given to questions of hygiene. It is necessary for each school pupil to acquire the basic knowledge of hygiene and medicine, learn about his body from an early age, and know how to keep it in good condition.

18 -- The military-patriotic upbringing of students must be based on training them for service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces, of nurturing a love for the Soviet Army and molding a lofty sense of pride in belonging to the socialist fatherland and constant readiness for its defense. The standard of effectiveness of initial military training in general educational and vocational schools must be enhanced.

19 -- In the communist upbringing of students much depends on public youth organizations with student self-management.

It is necessary to resolutely enhance the prestige of Komsomol and Young Pioneer organizations and their role in the ideological and political education of students and to prevent formalism, excessive organization, and petty tutelage in the leadership of these organizations. The responsibility of pupil collectives must be strengthened and their cohesion consolidated, and comprehensive support must be given to all their useful undertakings, initiatives, and self-motivated work, all of which were considered highly significant by N.K. Krupskaya, A.S. Makarenko, and other most eminent figures in public education.

The Komsomol and Young Pioneer organizations must be a reliable buttress for the pedagogical collectives in raising the quality of tuition, nurturing conscientious discipline and cultured behavior, organizing socially useful labor and meaningful leisure, and developing self-help among students. Fuller use must be made of the great educational opportunities provided by Komsomol meetings and Young Pioneer rallies, and efforts must be made to ensure that they proceed in a lively and interesting fashion and that questions worrying the school collective are discussed. Young people engaged in studies must be given better preparation for joining the Komsomol.

The work of Young Octobrist groups must be improved and the younger children must be comprehensively helped to develop the ability to live and work within a collective and channel their efforts toward deeds that are useful and necessary to society: to study well, to prepare for labor, to behave in an exemplary fashion, and to help their elders.

It is necessary to enhance the role of organizers of extracurricular and extrascholastic educational work and of senior pioneer leaders in the life of student collectives and to improve their training and selection.

IV. Labor Education, Training, and Vocational Orientation

20 -- The party attaches special significance to the fundamental improvement of the young generation's training for labor as part of improving the school's activity.

The correct organization of labor education, training, and vocational orientation and the students' direct participation in socially useful productive labor are an irreplaceable factor of the development of conscientious attitude toward study, the molding of good citizenship, the moral and intellectual shaping of the personality, and physical development. No matter what the future may hold for school graduates, they will need labor tempering in any sphere of activity. It is important that this be well understood by the students and thoroughly grasped by teachers, parents, and the public as a whole.

The combination of training with productive labor presupposes that students, starting from the junior grades, be involved in systematic, organized, and socially useful labor to the extent that their health and age allow -- that is, real labor which is necessary to society.

21 -- The goal of labor education and training in schools must be to foster love for labor and respect for the people of labor; to acquaint the students with the fundamentals of modern industrial and agricultural production, construction work, transportation, and the services sphere; to nurture among them labor skills and abilities during the process of study and socially useful work; to encourage them to make a conscious choice of vocation and to acquire an initial vocational training.

For this purpose considerable increase in the time needed for labor training of, and socially useful prpductive labor by, students is envisaged and also to the holding, annually, of a period of practical labor by somewhat reducing the summer vacation. Comprehensive programs must be elaborated covering the various fields and forms of labor training and providing for the joint efforts by schools, vocational and technical schools, technical colleges, production collectives, the family, and the public.

Primary school pupils (grades one through four) master the elementary methods -- required in real life -- of manual work with various materials, the cultivation of agricultural plants, the repair of visual study aids, the making of toys and various useful items for the school, kindergarten, home, and so on. Familiarization with some trades that children are capable of understanding will begin at this stage.

In the incomplete secondary schools (grades five through nine) the students will be given a more thorough general labor training, will acquire knowledge and practical skills in metal and wood working, familiarize themselves with the fundamentals of electrical engineering, metallurgy, and draftsmanship, and gain a general idea of the main national economic sectors. They make simple items ordered by enterprises and for schools' use and learn about environmental conservation. Starting from the eighth grade, the students are trained and work as part of students' production teams, in interschool production-study combines, training shops and sectors in enterprises, and in vocational and technical colleges.

In the secondary general educational school (grades 10 and 11), labor training in the most numerous trades is organized on this basis and also directly at production workplaces, taking into account the given region's requirements for these trades. Given the necessary conditions, this training ends with the mastery of a certain trade and the passing of qualifying examinations according to the established procedure.

The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Ministry of Education, and the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education are to determine the list of trades in which the training of students is organized in general educational schools. The nature of the labor training of school pupils is determined by gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, proceeding from that list and also taking into account the national economy's need for cadres, the existence of the technical study base, the specific features of urban and rural schools, and the labor of young men and women.

t is necessary to expand pupils' self-help. All children and students must, depending n their age and in accordance with the norms and requirements of hygiene and health are, take part in tidying up classrooms and laboratories and look after the cleanliness nd provision of amenities in school yards, sports grounds, and so on. Parents organize he children's labor within the family -- keeping the home tidy, preparing food, washing nd mending clothes, and repairing household appliances and other items for domestic se.

2 -- The work on students' vocational orientation must be improved. The activity of nterdepartmental councils and city and rayon commissions on the vocational orientation f young people must be stepped up. The coordination of vocational orientation work s to be assigned to the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems.

ocational orientation centers must be established on an experimental basis in a number f city and rural rayons for organizing work with schools, students, and parents. In heir activity they must rely on interschool production-and-study combines and voca- ional orientation offices at schools, colleges, and enterprises and they must inform he students about modern trades and the cadre requirements of the national economy, ring to light the psychological and physiological characteristics, abilities, and nclinations of students for certain types of activity, and elaborate on this basis he corresponding practical recommendations.

he system of labor education, training, and vocational orientation of students is eant to lead them, by the time they graduate from the incomplete secondary school, to reasoned choice of vocation and of the appropriate educational establishment for ontinuing their education.

3 -- Active participation in organizing the labor training and education of students is most important duty of production collectives. Each school must be attached to a base nterprise. It must be established legislatively that the base enterprises should set school and interschool workshops, production training combines, training shops and ections, individual student work places, permanent field camps for students' production eams, and camps for labor and relaxation with the same legal status as other subdivi- ions within their departmental structure. They allocate equipment, machinery, mate- ials, subassemblies, and land for training and experimental sections attached to hools, plan and organize the production activity, and remunerate the labor of school pils.

he base enterprises should second specialists, workers, and kolkhoz members as foremen train students and organize their productive labor, conduct educational work with hem, develop their technical creativity, and engage in agricultural experiments and ocational orientation. It is necessary to develop the mentorship of party and labor eterans and production frontrankers and actively involve the students in the social d production life of labor collectives.

summing up the results of socialist competition, account is to be taken of the par- icipation of enterprises in assisting schools and other educational establishments der their patronage in the education and labor training of students.

4 -- The economic education of students is provided, closely linked with labor train- g. It is important that they be practically involved in production relations, that ey receive a real-life notion of socialist property, the plan, labor, and production scipline, and wages, and that they learn to value money that is earned through labor. me of the money earned by students should be placed at the disposal of the school llective. The school is called upon to nurture thrifty proprietorial qualities and attentive and careful attitude toward public property and the motherland's natural vironment, textbooks, school property, electric power, personal belongings, and

foodstuffs, especially bread. The students must become familiar, through practical experience, with such terms as the policy of thrift, labor productivity, prime cost, product quality, financial autonomy, and so on.

V. Social and Family Upbringing of Children and Adolescents

25 -- The Communist Party and Soviet state are constantly concerned for the development of the social upbringing of children and adolescents in preschool institutions, in extracurricular time in school, in out-of-school institutions, and at their place of residence and render all-around aid to the family in upbringing.

It is essential to improve the organization of the upbringing and education of preschool-age children. From their early years it is essential to form in them love for the motherland, respect for their elders, comradeship and collectivism, a good standard of behavior, and a feeling for beauty, and to develop in every child cognitive interests and abilities, independence, organization, and discipline. A standard syllabus must be drafted and introduced for the upbringing and training of children in kindergarten taking into account the peculiarities of each age's physiology and mentality and of national cultures and traditions.

26 -- Extended-day schools and groups are a promising and tested form of pupils' social upbringing. They create favorable conditions for organizing pupils' labor and leisure and help the family. At the same time, upbringing work in school after lessons is in need of substantial restructuring. As well as rendering teaching assistance to pupils in doing homework, it is important that the content of the work of such schools be filled with special-interest classes and that an atmosphere of solicitude, closely similar to home conditions, be created for children. As the material prerequisites are created, it is essential to develop the network of these schools in order to fully satisfy the population's demand for them. The union and autonomous republics' Councils of Ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms are granted the right to create extended-day groups in underfilled [malokomplektnyy] schools.

27 -- The further development of out-of-school institutions -- palaces and houses of Young Pioneers, young technicians' and naturalists' and tourists' stations, sports, musical, art, and dance schools, children's libraries, and Young Pioneer camps -- must lead in the long term to the creation in every rayon of a whole system of out-of-school institutions with a broad range of activities.

It is essential to fundamentally improve upbringing work with pupils at their place of residence.

It is important that all pupils be encompassed by varied mass and individual forms of upbringing work in extracurricular time. It is important to develop their independence and the Timur Movement [a movement organizing children to help needy servicemen during World War II and later to render a variety of services to adults], and to create special-interest clubs, technical and art circles, and sports teams. The local soviet ispolkoms must seek out opportunities for assigning and equipping premises in residential areas for work with children and adolescents. They must also provide for such premises in plans for new residential districts.

Matters must be organized so that the school becomes the center of active upbringing work with pupils in the residential district. Parents, the public, and labor collectives, primarily production collectives, must be involved in this work and Komsomol teaching detachments consisting of young workers, kolkhoz members, specialists, and students must be formed.

The organization of all extracurricular upbringing work in extended-day schools and groups, out-of-school institutions, and at places of residence must be assigned to the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms and public education departments. The Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms, trade union committees, and voluntary societies must play an increasingly active role here.

28 -- The Soviet state displays great concern for children and adolescents who for health reasons cannot study under ordinary conditions. A network of boarding schools, forest sanatorium-schools, and other special training and educational institutions where instruction and education are combined with skilled medical treatment has been created for them and is being developed. In these institutions children are kept totally at state expense.

The work of this element of the public education system must continue to be improved and children must be surrounded by comprehensive attention and care and better prepared for independent life and work.

It is also essential to improve material and daily living conditions in ordinary children's homes and boarding schools.

29 -- Aid to the family must be stepped up and at the same time the family's responsibility for raising the next generation must be enhanced. The upbringing of children is the constitutional duty of USSR citizens. Parents must enhance the authority of school and teacher by every means, raise children in a spirit of respect and love for labor, prepare them for socially useful activity, teach them order, discipline, and the observance of the norms of our society's life, be concerned for their physical development and the strengthening of their health, create the necessary conditions for them to obtain general secondary and vocational education at the proper time, and, by their attitude toward labor and social obligations, set their children an example in everything. In turn, children must be concerned for their parents and elders.

Enhancing the effectiveness of education largely depends on the coordination of efforts and the unity of demands made on pupils by the family, school, public, and labor collectives. It is essential to galvanize the activity of the trade union committee commissions (councils) for helping the family and school in raising children and adolescents, to enhance the effectiveness of the work of parents' committees at general educational schools, vocational and technical schools, and other training and educational institutions, and to involve parents more widely in leading the activities of circles.

The labor collectives are called on constantly to keep children's upbringing in sight, to help parents in this matter, and to make them strictly answerable for flaws and omissions in family upbringing. It is expedient to compile steps to increase parents' responsibility for their children's upbringing.

The development of the system of parents' universal pedagogical education will play an important part in improving family upbringing. The press, television and radio, oral propaganda, and the potential of the all-union "Znaniye" Society must be used more extensively in disseminating pedagogical knowledge.

VI. The Teacher in Soviet Society

30 -- The successful resolution of the complex tasks of teaching and raising young people depends to a decisive degree on the teacher and his ideological commitment, professional skill, erudition, and culture.

The people's teacher is the sculptor of the young individual's spiritual world, society's agent to which it entrusts its dearest, most precious thing -- the children, its hope, its future. This most noble, difficult profession requires of the person who devotes his life to it constant creativity, tireless work, thought, tremendous spiritual generosity, love for children, and boundless loyalty to the cause. With his selfless, devoted labor in bringing up the young generation, the teacher has earned the people's deep gratitude and respect. The many-million-strong detachment of Soviet teachers is our country's pride and the reliable prop of the party in bringing up young people.

The party displays tireless concern for increasing the teacher's role in society's life and his authority and prestige. "The people's teacher," V.I. Lenin wrote, "must be elevated among us to a height which he has never attained and which he does not and cannot attain in bourgeois society. This is a truth which requires no proof. We must move toward this state of affairs with systematic, unswerving, persistent work to promote his spiritual development, to prepare him in every way for his truly lofty calling, and -- most important of all -- to improve his material position." The present stage of the country's development sets new tasks for Soviet teachers. It is necessary to mold young generations capable of putting into practice the party's program precepts on improving the developed socialist society.

31 -- An integral part of the reform of the public education system is a significant improvement in the training of teacher cadres. Future teachers and educators must be given the most up-to-date knowledge and good practical training. To this end, curriculums and syllabuses at pedagogical VUZes and colleges must be revised and linked more closely with the demands of life. Provision must be made for students to study the fundamentals of modern production and the methods of vocational guidance for school-children. The standard of psychological training for teachers must be enhanced and the organization and content of practice improved. The teaching of ethics and aesthetics, logic, Soviet law, and the methodology of educational work must be extended. Pedagogical institutes should go over to a 5-year study term as the necessary conditions are created, and additional measures should be elaborated and implemented to ensure the provision of high-quality textbooks and teaching aids for teacher training establishments and to strengthen the professional and teaching staff at pedagogical VUZes.

It is necessary to improve the quality of teacher training in the universities and step up assistance from the universities to pedagogical VUZes in developing scientific research and improving the qualifications of scientific pedagogical cadres.

It is necessary to fully meet the growing requirements of general educational schools, vocational and technical schools, secondary specialized educational institutions, and preschool and extramural institutes for teachers, and educators, and masters of production training, and to develop engineering teacher training. Conditions must be created for the implementation of the transition to training only people with a higher pedagogical education as teachers and educators for all levels of education.

32 -- A most important task for education organs and educational establishments training pedagogical cadres is the selection for study in these institutions of young people who have shown an aptitude for work with children. The admission of young people to study in pedagogic specialties must be considerably expanded. School and college graduates, persons transferred to the reserve from the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces, and young people from the production sphere must be sent on Komsomol warrants by the Komsomol Central Committee to pedagogical VUZes and appropriate university faculties. It should become the practice to make admissions to teacher training institutions on the recommendations of the teaching councils of schools and secondary vocational and technical schools, labor collectives, and public education organs.

33 -- The system for improving the qualifications of teaching cadres requires further improvement. Refresher institutes for teachers (for improving their qualifications) should be developed as scientific methodological centers for increasing teaching skill and generalizing and disseminating leading experience. Appropriate chairs should be set up in these institutes, and skilled specialists should be involved in their work.

As a rule, it is expedient for a teacher to undergo retraining every 4-5 years.

Attention must be stepped up toward the political training of workers in the public education and their study of topical problems of Marxist-Leninist theory, CPSU policy, and the communist upbringing of young people. Every necessary condition must be created for the teacher's constant self-education and improvement, and the provision of political, scientific, and artistic literature for him must be improved.

34 -- Soviets of people's deputies, public education organs, and trade union and Komsomol organizations must adopt the necessary measures to stabilize teaching cadres, reduce turnover, display constant concern for improving teachers' working and living conditions, medical services, and sanatorium treatment, and grant them housing on a priority basis. The practice of moral encouragement and material incentives for the work of the best teachers should be extended. It is proposed to declare 1 September a nationwide festival -- Knowledge Day. An amendment must be made to the statute of the Order of Labor Glory to allow for the possibility of awarding this order to teachers and other workers in the people's education for successes in teaching and bringing up children and young people.

Wages for teachers, educators, masters of production training, methodologists, and other workers in the people's education system must be increased.

35 -- Pedagogical science is called upon to make a weightier contribution to improving the standard and effectiveness of the schools' work. It is very important to strengthen its ties with life and with educational practice. The USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, pedagogical scientific research institutions, VUZes, and universities must move decisively in the direction of the study of topical problems of general educational and vocational schools.

It is necessary to seek an improvement in the quality and effectiveness of research and to introduce its results more actively into practice. The scientific work of pedagogical scientists, psychologists, experts in didactics, and methodologists must be incorporated in concrete recommendations, teaching aids, and methodological guidance.

With a view to stepping up the propagandization of pedagogical knowledge and generalizing and disseminating leading experience, an All-Union Pedagogical Society and a Central Museum of Public Education of the USSR are to be created.

VII. Strengthening the Material Teaching Base of Education

36 -- The increase in the contingents of general educational and vocational schools, preschool and boarding institutions, and other institutions, the increased complexity of training and educational tasks, and the extension of labor training demand the further development, strengthening, and qualitative improvement of the material base of education. In the future it is necessary to resolve such problems as the full satisfaction of the need for preschool institutions, the creation of the conditions for extended-day groups and single-shift work by schools and for the teaching of 6-year-old children, and the creation of the necessary base for labor training and for work with children and adolescents outside of school time. To this end it is necessary to implement -- particularly in new districts -- a wide program of building schools,

workshop and production training combines, vocational and technical schools, children's preschool and extramural institutions, teacher training institutions, refresher institutes for teachers, housing for pedagogical workers, and hostels and boarding houses for students.

Wider use should be made of the potential of state and cooperative enterprises, sovkhozes, and kolkhozes for the construction, maintenance, and equipping of educational buildings and hostels, and they should be granted the right to allocate funds and resources for these purposes. New designs for educational buildings and new construction normatives must be elaborated to take account of the present-day needs of the educational process.

37 -- In order to expand the training of highly qualified workers, ministries and departments must increase capital investment in the development of the network of secondary vocational and technical schools. When enterprises are reconstructed, it is necessary at the same time to reequip the colleges and training combines, shops, sectors, and workshops which are based on them.

It is necessary to expand production of teaching equipment, visual aids and modern technical study facilities, furniture, machine tools, instruments, computer equipment, and agricultural machines.

VIII. Improving the Administration of Public Education

38 -- The development of general secondary and vocational education is bringing their aims and tasks closer and closer together and uniting them. Administrative organs are called upon to pursue steadily an integrated state policy in the sphere of the education and upbringing of the young generation, to resolve urgent questions creatively and promptly, and to ensure the enhancement of the standard of work by all educational institutions to meet present-day requirements.

With a view to ensuring the more consistent implementation of this policy, the effective coordination of the activity of different components of the education system, and the strengthening of practical leadership of education and vocational training it is expedient to create interdepartmental commissions centrally and locally, from the USSR Council of Ministers to soviet gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms. They should be entrusted with resolving the fundamental questions of the planning and staffing of educational establishments, the distribution of groups [potoki] of young people continuing their training after graduating from incomplete secondary school and secondary school, the creation of the conditions for labor education and training, and the development and utilization of the material base.

39 -- Measures should be adopted to decisively improve the work style and methods of organs for the administration of the public education. The in-depth analysis of the state of education and the improvement of curriculums and syllabuses, textbooks, and methodological literature should be ensured. It is expedient to put in order the system of inspector monitoring of the work of schools and other training and educational institutions and sharply reduce the flow of various kinds of instructions, reports, and requests which divert pedagogic collectives from the living, creative business of instructing and educating students.

More attention should be devoted to the study, propagation, and introduction of leading experience of teaching and educational work, tolerating neither a negligent approach toward innovations, nor their mechanical, unthinking dissemination.

It is considered expedient to strengthen the rayon level in educational administration, in view of its important role in organizing the activity of schools and preschool and extramural institutions, selecting, placing, and improving the qualifications of teaching cadres, strengthening the ties between school and production, and improving the organization of labor training and vocational guidance, and the initial vocational training of students in senior classes on the basis of production-and-training combines, vocational and technical schools, and enterprises' training shops. The rayon link must concern itself with providing economic backup for educational institutions.

It is necessary to improve the conditions for creative work by directors of schools and vocational and technical schools in organizing the educational process and to lessen their teaching load. The role and authority of the class leader must be enhanced in every way and he must be given all-around assistance. It is necessary to formulate scientifically substantiated criteria for assessing the work of the teacher and the school as a whole and to enhance their responsibility for an objective assessment of the students' knowledge. The work of the school and the teacher must be assessed first and foremost in terms of the depth and durability of the knowledge and the ideological and moral qualities of the students, and of their preparedness for life and labor.

40 -- Rural education needs special attention. Its state and the standard of its work significantly influence the countryside's social development, the retention of young people there, the enhancement of the rural population's cultural standard, and the resolution of demographic problems in the countryside. The efforts of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and agro-industrial associations must be aimed at radically improving working conditions for rural schools, providing them with qualified teaching cadres, improving the quality of educational process, improving labor training and vocational guidance for students, and cultivating in them the desire to participate actively in the development of agricultural production.

41 -- Concern for education is a partywide, nationwide matter. Guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, party committees must study in depth the life of schools and vocational and technical schools, see in good time the problems which arise in their activity and map out the ways of resolving them and direct the attention of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, soviet and economic organs, and labor collectives toward education. Urgent questions of the work of public education institutions and reports from their party organizations should be examined regularly at party committee plenums and bureaus.

It is the duty of party committees to show Leninist, day-to-day concern for the political and spiritual growth of teacher cadres and for providing up-to-date information to teachers on the most important questions of the party's domestic and foreign policy. The teacher must be treated with great attentiveness and tact, and teachers must not be sidetracked into fulfilling targets not connected with teaching and educational work. Veterans of pedagogical labor must be surrounded with concern, and more active use must be made of their great experience in bringing up young people.

There must be an improvement in leadership by educational institutions' primary party organizations, whose task is to rally and strengthen teaching collectives and create a sound moral and psychological climate and an atmosphere of true creativity, collegiality, and responsibility. The party stratum among teachers and masters of production training must be increased, and the vanguard role of communist teachers in the practical implementation of party policy must be enhanced.

The tasks of general educational and vocational schools at the new stage, the best experience of work by the party organizations and collectives of educational institutions, and the selfless labor of Soviet teachers must be publicized systematically and knowledgeably in the pages of newspapers and journals and on the radio and television.

Improving public education is one of the key questions of the policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state.

The reform of general educational and vocational schools will be a major measure on a statewide scale and an event of great sociopolitical significance. Everything valuable that has been achieved by the labor of several generations of teachers and by Soviet schools and pedagogical science, everything that has withstood the test of time, must be carefully preserved and actively utilized. At the same time urgent questions of improving the education and upbringing of young people -- questions posed by life and dictated by the urgent requirements of social development -- must be resolved.

It is proposed to implement the basic reform measures in stages, in the course of the 11th and 12th 5-Year Plans (1984-1990). Concrete plans for implementing the reform must exist in every union and autonomous republic, kray, oblast, city, and rayon, taking into account local conditions.

The restructuring of education requires major organizational and mass political work by the Central Committee of Communist Parties and the Councils of Ministers of union republics, local party and soviet organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and public education organs. Educational affairs must be the vital cause for every labor collective, every leader of an enterprise, kolkhoz, institution, ministry, department, or social organization, and all parents.

The reform's objectives are noble, highly moral, and humane. Their implementation will be of great significance for improving the standard of Soviet people's education and culture and will create better conditions for the training and upbringing of rising generations and for preparing them for life, labor, and energetic social activity. All this will have a beneficial effect on the strengthening of the country's ideological, political, economic, and defense potential, our society's all-around progress, and its advance toward communism.

AGRONOMIST REPORTS ON SPRING SOWING WORK

LD260300 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast presented by Dina Grigoryevna and Yevgeniy Suslov]

[Summary] Rates of sowing work in the country are growing daily. Over the past week, spring crops were sown on 11.2 million hectares, including over 5.5 million hectares in the RSFSR. Yu. P. Kovyryalov, RSFSR Honored agronomist reports [identified from caption, shown on camera]:

Over the past week the fieldwork front has moved to the northeast of the European part of the country. Sowing of early spring crops has been successfully completed in Voronezh Oblast. Belgorod Oblast completed sowing work on sugar beet plantations in just 6 days. Particular care is being given to winter crop seedlings; some of them have been adversely affected by autumn-winter weather conditions. Sowing rates are increasing in the Bashkir ASSR and Orenburg Oblast. The grain field occupies almost 7 million hectares there.

The sowing campaign is proceeding in an organized manner in Tambov Oblast, too, where the best lands have been allocated to groats. This is particularly important at the moment. "The point is that now is the right time to secure everywhere the necessary conditions for significantly increasing production of groats and eliminating the shortage in them which appeared at the start of the 5-year plan."

COMMENTATOR NOTES DRY SPRING; REPORTS ON SOWING

LD252140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Talk by commentator Aleksandr Ruvinskiy]

[Summary] "The USSR Central Statististical Administration has reported that sowing work was carried out by the beginning of this week on almost 35 million hectares. One-third of that figure was sown in the last 7 days." Much work still remains to be done since just over one fifth of spring crops has been sown so far. Much wheat sowing remains to be done. "Barley has been sown on 10 million hectares. In one week alone sunflower has been sown on more than 1 million hectares."

In Georgia, Krasnodar Kray and Vinnitsa Oblast sunflower sowing is being completed. Rice sowing is underway in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, southern Russia and the Ukraine. Sugarbeet sowing is continuing in the Non-Chernozem Zone. The plan throughout the country for sowing fine-fiber cotton has been successully completed. The main task at the moment is moisture retention work. The spring has not brought much moisture and this will be a main limitation to the harvest.

TASS REPORTS WINTER LIVESTOCK BREEDING RESULTS

LD252338 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1320 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, 25 Apr (TASS) -- The winter period, never easy for livestock breeding, ended in the USSR with results which were not bad. As indicated by a report from the USSR CSA, in 3 months this year state cattle purchases in the collectivized sector alone increased by 295,000 metric tons in comparison with the same months last year. There was a 7 percent increase. Milk purchases over this period increased by almost 1 million metric tons and egg purchases by 500 million.

At present there are 96 million head of large horned cattle in the country's state and cooperative farms. That is 2,300,000 more than on 1 April 1983. The number of pigs, has increased by 1,800,000, now numbering 58,600,000. The overall sheep flock also grew.

ARMENIAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES NATURAL RESOURCES

GF250718 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 1 Apr 84 p 2

[Article by E. Gulyan, chief of the Armenian SSR Geological Administration: "The Explorers of Natural Resources and the Indicators of the 5-Year Plan"]

[Excerpts] Last year as well as the past 3 years of the 5-year plan period was fruitful for the republic's natural resources explorers. They discovered and explored 22 new mineral locations for useful metal minerals, ceramic mineral substances, various construction substances, and underground potable and mineral waters, the industrial reserves of which were established by the USSR Council of Ministers State and Territorial Commissions to be at high levels and to be useful minerals.

The natural resources explorers overfulfilled the 1983 plans and socialist obligations for the accounting of metal and nonmetal minerals and underground potable and mineral waters reserves. Also discovered were new mineral fields and locations of ferrous, nonferrous, rare and genuine metals, bentonite, ceramic and earthenware raw materials, limestone, cement and basalt, and substances to extract artificial yarns, felsite and various construction materials. These new discoveries require further extensive studies.

The water supply problems of the industrial and agricultural enterprises in Yerevan, Razdhan, Spitak, and a number of cities and rayons were solved. The water supply to Kirovakan City improved considerably.

In 1983, important works were completed on summing up the results of years of studying the Ararat artesian pond and the accounting of water resources. The geological accounts were formed and presented to the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Useful Minerals to review and approve.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers regarding the protection of Lake Sevan are being successfully fulfilled.

Due to the implementation of modern science and technology, and of proven techniques and progressive work methods, the efficiency and quality of geological exploration work has been raised considerably. In the recent period, particularly during the first years of the 5-year plan period, new scientific views were established regarding the development of useful mineral mining locations and the standard of mineral distribution. This led to geological and exploration work in the Alaverdi and Kafan mineral zones, which until now had been ruled out. As a result, a number of sizeable mineral fields of copper-molybdenum formations were discovered.

In order to resolve the tasks assigned to the republic's natural resources explorers, it is necessary to raise organization and discipline, to implement the lastest scientific and technical processes and the most effective work organization methods, and to eliminate the existing mistakes in all circles.